

No. 855.—Vol. xix.

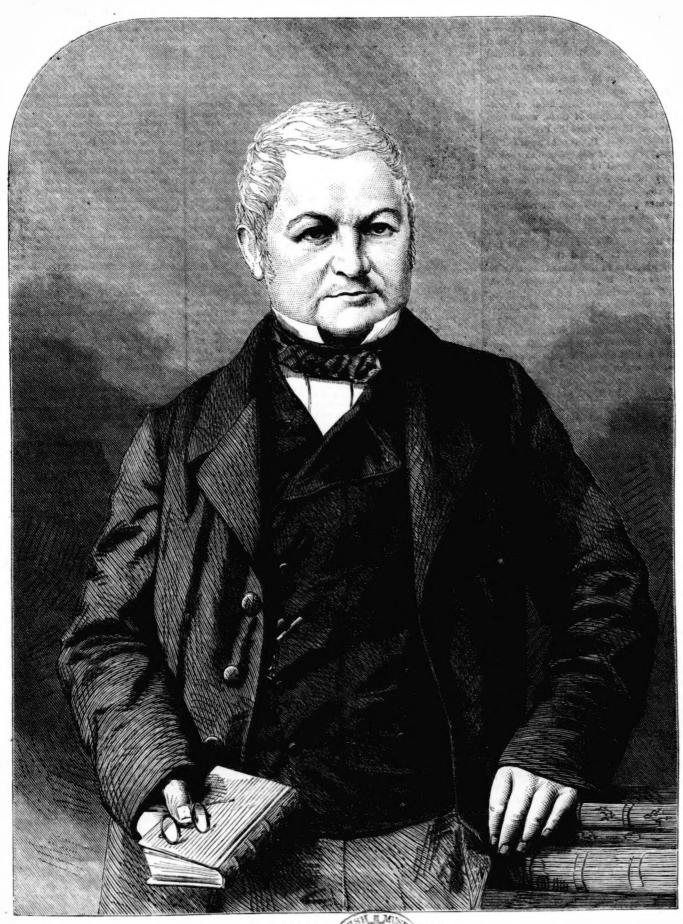
SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

PRICE 3D.

THE PEERS AND THEIR CENSURE.
STANDS England where it did? Well, yes; and everything moves on much in the accustomed fashion. The Peers have pronounced their censure; but nothing has come of it. Jupiter—or perhaps we should say a hundred and sixty-two Jupiters, have thundered their utmost; and no-

body seems the least bit the worse; nay, no one appears to be even in the slightest degree frightened by the noise. Now, that is no doubt very provoking, for not a noble and shout "lies," "misrepresentations," and so forth, at the Tonans of them all but must feel that to make a "mighty pother o'er our heads" and yet be utterly disregarded is supremely ridiculous. Hence it is natural that the chief of these misrepresentations, and the only one we care to

champions of obstruction in the press should be vicariously indignant—should lose their tempers, and their manners too, and shout "lies," "misrepresentations," and so forth, at the



notice, is the assertion that the question discussed in the House of Lords on Monday night was one between Ministers and Parliament: which it was not. Parliament is a composite thing, consisting of a House of Lords and a House of Commons; and as the latter had no quarrel with Ministers-indeed supported them by large majorities in their proposals touching purchase in the Army, and, until the contrary be proved, may be assumed to support them in the method adopted to meet the Peers' opposition theretoit is clear that there was, and could be, no question between Ministers and Parliament, but only between Ministers and the House of Lords-or one constituent merely, and that the least important, of the Legislature. To say otherwise, to talk of Parliament when the House of Lords only is meant, is to be guilty of what we would very decidedly label "misrepresentation." When the House of Commons passes a similar vote of censure to that adopted by the Peers, we will admit that Parliament is concerned in the matter, but not till then. But, perhaps, it is not worth while discussing about words when the substance has been secured. The Lords have eaten their leak; they have substantially passed the Army Bill; purchase is abolished; and, if protesting yields their Lordships any comfort, they are welcome to protest to their

Some writers on this controversy have adopted a novel line of argument to prove that the Peers must be right and Ministers and the Commons wrong. The Upper Chamber, they say, contains men of great and mature mental powers; men of greater and more mature mental powers than does the representative branch of the Legislature; and a grand counting of noses has been made to prove this; the deduction being that therefore the House of Lords must be the better judges of what is for the public good. Now, without stopping to dispute the relative degrees of mental power in the two Chambers-nay, fully admitting that there is both great and mature mental power in the House of Lords-we do deny that the intellectual gifts of the Peers have enabled them to judge wisely for the public weal. We are not bound to account for the fact, but so it is. The Peers have invariably opposed every great reform that has been proposed during the last fifty years; they have as invariably had to yield; and not one step in progress, political, fiscal, or ecclesiastical, that has been taken, in spite of them, would even they now propose to retrace. In every case the Peers prophesied disaster; and good has resulted. It was so as regards Parliamentary and municipal reform; it was so also as regards Catholic emancipation, the removal of religious disabilities, the abolition of slavery in the colonies, the removal of the shackles from trade, and numerous other subjects. And yet all these measures have had beneficial results-so beneficial that no one would undo what has been done. Do not these facts prove that men may have powerful and mature minds, and yet not judge wisely? And should not past experience suggest to the Peers and their supporters that on the question of purchase in the Army they may be judging unwisely once more? Repeated blunders should teach men to distrust their conclusions; but British Peers, from whatever cause, seem incapable of learning from failure. Let those who vaunt the intellectual capacity of the House of Lords account for this; we are content to remember the facts of past history, and to distrust noble judgment accordingly. Let us, to guard against a possible quibble, say distinctly that we speak of the majority of the Peers, not of the whole number. There always have been, and there are now, men in the House of Lords who have not only wisdom enough to accept the inevitable, but sufficient acuteness to see what is for the general good, and sufficient generosity to concur in proposals having that end in view, irrespective of class or personal interests. But this is not true of the great majority, and it is not always true even of those among the Peers most distinguished for the strength and maturity of their mental powers.

THE POLICE AND THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE MEETING.

Wно is responsible for the edicts issued by the metropolitan police authorities? Is it Mr. Bruce? is it a Home Office subordinate? or is it Colonel Henderson? Whoever be the moving spirit, it is time such vagaries as those indulged in on Monday were discontinued, lest official authority become altogether ridiculous and contemptible. Certain parties propose to hold a public meeting in Trafalgar-square; the police issue an edict prohibiting such meeting; the promoters determine to hold the meeting in spite of the prohibition, and proclaim their determination; whereupon the "authoriwhoever they may be, resile from the position they had taken up, and withd eir prohibition. From which conduct it results that official edicts are mere sound and fury, signifying nothing, and may be disregarded at the pleasure of anyone who chooses to do so. All this is very unsatisfactory-the more so that this sort of thing has been again and again repeated. It was either proper, and the authorities had a right, to prohibit the meeting on Monday evening, or it was not: if the former, the prohibition should have been adhered to and enforced; if the latter, the prohibition should never have been issued. Shilly-shallying in this fashion is in the highest degree dangerous, for who will continue to give heed to edicts that are not founded on law, or hesitate to disobey laws that carry with them no penalties? Mr. Bruce says that the promoters of the meeting changed their tactics, abandoning their intention to adopt petitions to Parliament, and that then the meeting became legal. But, so far as appears, the change was in the counsels of Mr. Bruce and Colonel Henderson, not in those of Odger and

Bradlaugh. The latter meant to meet and protest against the annuity to Prince Arthur; and they met and protested. The former meant to prevent the meeting; and they didn't do it. Which had the best of the contest, Mr. Bruce and his subordinates, or Mr. Odger and his coadjutors? And will not the result of the contest induce other, and perhaps less moderate, men than Odger and Bradlaugh to fancy that they too may set the authorities at defiance when occasion serves? We really do wish, for the sake of preserving the law-abiding character of Englishmen, that the authorities would make sure of their ground before they speak; and that, having spoken, they would make good their words by action.

M. THIERS.

Ir has been the fortune of the present Chief of the Executive Power in France to run a chequered career and to play a prominent part, though in widely different characters, in the history of his country. First, the struggle from obscurity into notice; minent part, though in widely different characters, in the history of his country. First, the struggle from obscurity into notice; then a Parliamentary career unattached; then Minister of Louis Philippe; then in disgrace; then back again in office; and then, after the fall of the July Monarchy and the advent of the Second Empire, a prominent member of the Opposition—few, but undismayed; next scouring Europe to find help for his countrymen, unable to help themselves out of the difficulties they and their rulers had provoked; and, finally, after failing in that mission, called, almost unanimously, to take the chief part in remedying the evils he had been unable to avert. That is no ordinary career, and marks out M. Thiers—orator, statesman, and historian—as no ordinary man. We have repeatedly published portraits and memoirs of M. Thiers; but we doubt not our readers will be glad once more to look upon the likeness, engraved from a recent photograph, to look upon the likeness, engraved from a recent photograph, of so famous a man and to have their memories refreshed as to the details of his life.

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Louis Adolphe Thiers was born on April 16, 1797, at Marseilles, where his father was a working locksmith. He obtained admission to the public school at Marseilles, where he made marked progress, and studied geometry with a view to the military profession; but his friends having decided to bring him up to the law, he was sent to Aix, where he studied under M. Arnaud. In due time Thiers made his appearance at the Bar, but with very indifferent success. This disappointment induced him to turn to literature, and he accordingly set out for Paris. By means of great perseverance he there gained a footing in literary society, and, having obtained an introduction to the conductor of the Constitutionnel, he was shortly afterwards engaged to write political articles. In 1823 appeared the first volume of his "History of the French Revolution," which extended to ten volumes and was finished in 1832. In the National he opposed the unconstitutional proceedings of Charles X. and his Minister, Polignac; and, after the revolution of July, 1830, held various small official posts, till at last he was made Under-Secretary of State in Lafitte's administration. About this period he was elected deputy for Aix, and soon distinguished himself by his financial ability and oratorical power. In 1832 he was appointed Minister of the Interior: he soon resigned this post for the portfolio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he was President of the Council and Minister of Public Affairs; and in March, 1840, was again raised to the same dignity. It was during the exercise of his Ministry that the Syrian question assumed, through his manceuvres, such a threatening aspect as nearly to involve France in war with the other great Powers. The King soon afterwards requested his retirement, and from that time till called to his present post he had never been again in office. He employed his leisure in w fessed to accept the Republic heartily, was banished after the coup-d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, and, after living some time in Switzerland, was permitted to return to Paris, where he published a continuation of his history, under the title of "The Consulate and Empire," containing an eloquent eulogium on the first Bonaparte, but abounding in partial statements and partisan feelings. The twentieth and concluding volume of this great work was published in 1862. In 1863 he was elected deputy for the department of the Seine by the Liberal Opposition, and in the Legislative Assembly manifested all his former brilliancy as a Parliamentary orator, where he was the champion of an extension of the liberties of the French people, but an upholder of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and, with some inconsistency, however, a foe to Italian unity, as also to a war for the liberation of Poland. The later incidents of M. Thiers's life it is needless to recapitulate: they must be fresh in everyone's recollection. The feeling in France seems to be gaining ground that the chief of the Executive should have a more definite position, and the project to continue his term of office for a fixed period of two or three years is rising in public favour.

At a meeting of the members of the Left Centre held, on Tuesday evening, at Versailles, the question of prolonging the powers vested in M. Thiers was discussed. The meeting rejected the idea that the Chief of the Executive had not the right to dissolve the Assembly; and it was unanimously decided, with one dissentient voice that the Left Centre should support the prolongation of M. Thiers's powers for three years, and that he should receive the title of President of the French Republic.

THE OPENING OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND PULPITS TO DISSENTERS. The executive committee of the Liberation Society have passed some resolutions, in which, while expressing a desire to remove legal hindrances to fraternal intercourse between the Church of England and Dissenters, they state that they are unable to support Mr. Cowper-Ten ple's proposal to allow other persons than the Established clergy to preach in parish churches. They think it inadiquate, because limited to preaching; and inconsistent, because it will not allow the Established clergy to occupy Nonconformist pulpits. They also consider it to be incommatible with the principle that. pulpits. They also consider it to be incompatible with the principle that the religious teaching of an Establishment should be subject to State control; and, further, "believe that the object at which the proposal presumably aims cannot be realised so long as the Church of England occupies a position of legal superiority over other Churches."

TWEED SALMON FISHINGS.—There is at present a prospect of making up, in some measure, what would otherwise have been a very unprofitable salmon-fishing season in the Tweed. For some months salmon proper have been remarkably scarce, and they still continue so. It is very difficult to assign any reason for the unusual paucity of this kind of fish. A succession of dry summers for several years was given to account for the shortness of the salmon-fishing, generally, in previous years; but this year, when salmon proper have been elever than for very many years, no such reason can be assigned, for the summer has been unusually wet and the river very flooded. Grilse, which last month were very scarce and did not enter the river in large quantities, even during the floods, have within the past week or two considerably improved, and are now being caught in pretty large numbers at certain stations. Trout have continued about an average fishing for some time, but have not improved like the grilse lately. Last week's fishing was the best week of the reason. The best day was on Wednesday, but on other days the fishing was also very good. Most of the fish were got at the stations on the seacoast and near the mouth of the river, where some capital hauls have been made. Very little has been done in the river at the suntions some distance from the sea. At Crabwater Fishery, a station at the mouth of the river, adjoining the pler, during three hours on Friday morning as many as seventeen salmon, intery-five griles, and fifteen trout were caught. Prices, generally, have been low for some time—lower than they have been at the same period for several years. On Saturday the retail prices were:—Salmon, 11d, j grilse, 9J.; and trout, 8d., per lb.

Koreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Favre's resignation is said to be a fail accompli, and that of M. Jules Simon to be imminent. Indeed, M. Favre's retirement was announced to the Paris public on Monday by his

tirement was announced to the Paris public on Monday by his appearance in the courts in his robes as an advocate.

Very little interest appears to have been manifested in the municipal elections which took place in Paris on Sunday. The abstentions are said to have been quite as numerous as on the previous Sunday. Of the candidates recommended by the Paris Pa

union, nineteen were returned in addition to the twenty-five previous Sanday. Of the candidates recommended by the Paris Press Union, nineteen were returned in addition to the twenty-five previously elected. Among the Radicals chosen are Ranc, Lockroy, Clemenceau, and Mottu.

The Temps draws attention to the state of uncertainty in which France rests with regard to the position of the Government. Until that uncertainty is removed business will not return to its full activity, and the country will not feel sufficiently at ease to resume its ordinary pursuits. The remedy would be to elect M. Thiers President of the Republic for a fixed term, and thus place him in a position where he and the Government would no longer be at the mercy of an adverse vote of the Assembly.

The Avenir Libéral says it has been decided, after a family council, that the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville shail take their seats in the Chamber when it shall reassemble after the vacation. The Comte de Paris was of opinion that his uncles

take their seats in the Chamber when it shall reassemble after the vacation. The Comte de Paris was of opinion that his uncles should send in their resignation, in order that they might not afford the slightest pretext of causing difficulties to the Government. The Duc de Nemours, on the other hand, maintained that his brothers had the right and were bound to take an interest in public affairs, and that no consideration ought to prevent them from fulfilling their obligations as citizens. This view has prevailed, and in due time the Princes may be expected to present themselves in the National Assembly.

The Bureaux of the National Assembly are rigorously seeking for means to effect a great economy in the Budget. The Commission on the Revision of the Administrative Services has decided in favour of leaving Ministers to bear the cost of their lodging

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in favour of leaving Ministers to bear the cost of their lodging and housekeeping.

An order of the Prefect of the Seine Inférieure prohibits the anchoring of ships laden with petroleum at the port of Rouen. It is once more announced that the opening of the courts-martial of Versailles is adjourned, but it is at the same time said that the postponement will probably not exceed a week. According to the explanations in the Official Journal, the sole cause of this delay is the determination of the authorities to carry out the preliminary investigations in the fullest manner. There are, it seems, inwards of 30.000 prisoners to be tried, about 2000 of whom are liminary investigations in the fullest manner. There are, it seems, upwards of 30,000 prisoners to be tried, about 2000 of whom are women, and another 2000 young lads of from twelve to sixteen years of age. One of the councils of war will alone have to try 1000 women. Henri Rochefort has already been served with a copy of the indictment against him. According to the Liberte it is of such length that a whole day will be occupied in reading it. A good deal of it is composed of extracts from newspaper articles published by the accused.

The Cloche publishes intelligence affirming that the insurrection in Algeria is assuming alarming dimensions. The insurgent tribes perpetrate acts of the greatest atrocity, destroying everything on their passage. The large forests in the province of Constantine have been set on fire, and Beni Salah, the woods of Kabyli, and the forests on the mountains of Belesma are in flames. The province of Oran is joining the revolt. A letter from Algeria, in the

the forests on the mountains of Belesma are in flames. The province of Oran is joining the revolt. A letter from Algeria, in the Journal des Débats, complains of the want of troops, and urges a prompt and exemplary repression of the insurrectionary movement. It confirms the news of the forests being set on fire. According to advices received by the Cartie, public opinion in the colony is much excited by the continuance of the insurrection, which displays unexpected tenacity and persistence. The troops are quite equal to their duties; they proceed with devotion and activity to the places threatened, and fight whenever they meet with the enemy; but the insurrection is no sooner put down at one spot than it breaks out at another, and the struggle that was considered at an end is constantly being resumed. Should it continue much longer the French army in Africa will, the Patrie thinks, be raised to 100,000 men. At the commencement it was fixed at 40,000 men, and has since been increased to nearly 80,000 men.

SWITZERLAND.

Armed German soldiers having recently committed numerous violations of the Jura frontier, the Federal Council has instructed the Swiss Minister in Berlin to protest against these infractions of Swiss territory.

The supplementary municipal elections in this city and the provinces have in nearly every case resulted in the return of the candidates belonging to the Moderate party. About two thirds of the electors abstained from voting.

SPAIN.

The Budget will be fixed without its being necessary to have eccurse to a tax upon the Rente or the deduction of 20 per cent. The reassembling of the Cortes has been appointed for the Oct. 1,

The reassembling of the Cortes has been appointed for the Oct. 1, and not Sept. 1, as reported.

The arrival of four agents of the Internationale at Barcelona is announced. They are reported to be provided with ample funds in order to create disturbancess.

GERMANY.

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The conveying home of the large bodies of French soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany came to an end a week ago, and there now remain on German territory only the invalids and those who have been placed under arrest. The sick number in all four officers and 800 men, and there are ten officers and about seventy men in one Bavarian and different Prussian fortresses undergoing the sentences inflicted upon them for offences committed during their captivity.

The cholera epidemic has crossed the Prussian frontier. The first case occurred at Königsberg, where a Polish Jew was attacked by it and died. On the same day two other persons were reported ill, one of whom died. The reports from Russia are unsatisfactory. On July 25, 595 cholera patients were in the hospitals at Moscow, and the same day 102 fresh cases were reported. Up to that date there had been 3125 cases, of which 1428 proved fatal, in addition to those cases which may not have been reported to the authorities. At the same period there were 103 patients in Riga, and 55 new cases, with 48 deaths, on the same day.

ROUMANIA.

Prince Bismarck has notified to the Roumanian Government that the claims of the German shareholders, amounting to 230,000,000£, have been remitted to the Porte. It is believed that the Porte will either interfere in a direct manner or appeal to the Powers, in conformity with the Treaty of Paris.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Grant has appointed Mr. Charles Francis Adams
American arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington. The
President has also appointed Judge Frazer, of Indiana, to be the
United States Commissioner under the Washington Treaty; and
the Hon. Robert S. Hale, of New York, attorney, to be the agent
for receiving the claims of American citizens against Great
Britain.

Britain.

A riot occurred on July 20, at Goldsboro (North Carolina), between negroes attending a political meeting and the police. One negro and one policeman were killed and several wounded.

The boiler of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield exploded on Sunday, while she was at the New York dock, crowded with passengers. Over eighty persons were killed.

According to intelligence received in New York, the town of Point-a-Pitre, in the island of Guadaloup, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th ult.

HELIGOLAND.

HELIGOLAND.

Among other points on which certain German writers have—or affect to have—a quarrel with us about our magnificent possession in the North Sea is as to the right way to spell the island's name, in the North Sea is as to the right way to spell the island's name, in the Rorth Sea is as to the right way to spell the island's name, in the German practice. The oldest written documents relating to the German practice. The oldest written documents relating to the island are in the Governor's possession, and these contain official entries of the former rulers. On the cover of the volume official entries of the former rulers. On the cover of the volume official entries of the former rulers. On the cover of the volume official entries of the former rulers. On the cover of the volume official entries of the former rulers. On the secondary of the singular of the same is Holyland, and it is possible that the import of the Michaelis, 1648." It is clear from this that the import of the Michaelis, 1648." It is clear from this that the import of the Michaelis, 1648. The most end of the same same foundation in fact. The most her the of Tacitas, may have some foundation in fact. The most interesting of the tales connected with the origin and early history of this island bears a great resemblance to the myths which are told of other places in ancient story. This one in question is a detailed narrative of the way in which Helgo, King of Lethra, landing on the Frisian shore, did shameful violence to Princess Olufa, and many years afterwards became the husband of the child she bore. Of this marriage the fruit was Rolf Krake, one of the renowned sea kings of those days. Princess Olufa, hearing of what occurred, sends a messenger to upbraid King Helgo for his conduct, and to inform him of the still greater crime he had unwitting suicide, she marriage the fruit was Rolf Krake, one of the falls upon his sword, and thus ends his life. Ursa, his widow, bears the revelation with greater philosophy. Instead ef committing suicide, the sea in token of the anger of Heaven is quite as natural as the other parts of the story.

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While learned authorities displace are accuracy of the accounts of Heligoland, which are alleged to have been handed down from the early times, they unanimously admit that the amount of evidence in favour of its original inhabitants being Vikings, or, in evidence in favour of its original inhabitants being Vikings, or, in plain English, pirates, is overwhelming. Even now relics of the laws made when the stronger was the legislator and the weaker the victim are preserved. They have been so much modified, however, during the past few years as to have lost all their worst characteristics, the present Governor having succeeded, after an arduous struggle, in restraining the islanders from acting with entire fidelity according to the manners of their barbarous ancestors. There was a time, and that not a remote one, when the entire fidelity according to the manners of their barbarous ancestors. There was a time, and that not a remote one, when the pastor regularly read prayers in church, invoking the aid of fleaven in raising the wind and waves so as to cause ships to founder and the shore to be strewn with wreckage. So great a revolution has been wrought by the salutary changes introduced and enforced by Governor Maxse, that Heligolaud is losing its bad reputation as the theatre of sunken ships and drowned crews. The means of saving life are so complete that the proportion of those who lose their lives when a vessel is wrecked is reduced to a minimum. Moreover, the stranded vessels are now frequently towed off by a small steamer which has been acquired for the purpose of rendering aid to ships in distress. Formerly it was the rule that every vessel that went aground was irrecoverably lost. The islanders kept an official whose duty consisted in sawing in half the timbers of any vessel which seemed likely to float when the tide rose. On the principle that dead men neither tell tales nor give trouble by preferring claims, the wreckers made a point of saving as much cargo and as few human beings as possible. Admirers of the good old times bemoan the degeneracy of the Heligolanders. These respecters of ancient customs are not all inhabitants of the island itself. Many live and thrive in England. They are the persons of whom strange stories are whispered and whom underwriters look upon with suspicion. The vessels of which they are the owners seldom return from their voyages. They care more about securing the insurance money than disposing of the cargoes with which they load their vessels. These shipowners used to take a strange delight in hearing that one of their ships was wrecked at Heligoland; for they knew that the prospect of knavery and foul play being detected was very slight. Now, bowever, this spot has lost its attractions for them. Paying salvage is much less to their taste than obtaining cheques from underwriters. By perfecti from under writers. By perfecting the means for saving life and by abolishing the barbarous customs which were known as the Strand Laws of Heligoland, Governor Maxse has done much alike for humanity and for the protection of the upright ship-

For several centuries Heligoland was an appanage of Schleswig. During the fifteenth century the Free City of Hamburg exercised a protectorate over it. This is one of the cases now cited to show that it was formerly a German possession, and ought to revert again to the parent State. But the validity of the claim is entirely destroyed by the circumstance that the Hamburghers' title to Heligoland was due to its revenue having been mortgaged to them by the King of Denmark. As soon as the debt was paid, entire power over the island was reasserted by the King, and acknowledged by Hamburg. Towards the end of that century the merchants of Bremen erected establishments for curing fish and relling their goods. This was doubtless done by the authority of the ruler. It is known that in 1490 William of Schleswig had a custom-house on the island. This indicates that it was becoming a piace of some importance for the purposes of trade. Possibly the commercial progress of the island was a reason why, in the next century, it became the head-quarters of the renowned pirate Wieben Peter. He was the terror of the whole North Sea. His exactions became so serious that at length a combined attempt was made to capture or kill him. The expedition against him was organised on the mainland, and was dispatched in 1534 to attack the pirate in his den. Driven from his favourite stronghold, Wieben Peter sought asylum in the church. His foes pursued him thither, and slew both him and his entire band, after a desperate resistance. Hardly had this common enemy of the peace been got rid of than Heligoland again became a scene of contention. In 1544 the separation of Schleswig and Holstein took place, and a dispute arose as to which should possess Heligoland. Although the Schleswigers continued to exercise authority in the island, the question of ownership remained unsettled. This matter received a forcible solution in 1714, when the Danes took possession of it. Its connection with Denmark till then had been merely nominal, being due to the fact For several centuries Heligoland was an appanage of Schleswig. During the fifteenth century the Free City of Hamburg exercised a protectorate over it. This is one of the cases now cited to show that it was a second control of the cases and cited to show that it was a second control of the cases and cited to show that it was a second control of the cases and cited to show that it was a second control of the cases are control of the cases and cited to show that it was a second control of the cases are control of the case are control of the ca only her fleet but also the island of Heligoland to England. It was then fortified and garrisoned, and converted into a very useful and commanding war station. When the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1814, the formal cession of this island was completed. For half a century it has continued to be a British possession, without a single serious protest being uttered by the inhabitants against the rule of the stranger. More than once dissatisfaction has been expressed with regard to the conduct of a particular governor, or the nature of a particular ordinance. The successful efforts of the present Governor to abolish wrecking have given offence to the Conservative party, which treats a wreck as Heaven sent booty—as a direct gift from the North Sea. Another grievance is of still more recent date. This is the prohibition of public gaming-tables. The island authorities, being in want of money some years ago, and objecting to imposing takes of which they would have to pay their quota, entered into

a contract whereby they were to receive a certain annual payment in return for permission to open a gaming-room. This contract having expired, the present Governor, having power to decide the question, has refused to permit its renewal, and has forbidden the question, has refused to permit its renewal, and has forbidden the resumption of gaming under heavy penalties. Of course it has been found necessary to impose taxes to meet the increased expenses of the Government, and this is highly unpopular. The older inhabitants fondly recall the days when there were plenty of remunerative wrecks and no detested taxes. The younger speak with regret of the more recent period, when reckless gamesters abounded and when taxation was much lighter than at present. Notwithstanding these complaints, the cry of separation from Great Britain and annexation to United Germany has not yet been raised in Heligoland.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The new Ministry has been received with great favour by the bulk of the press of Spain. Of its President, Senor Ruiz Zorilla, great hopes are entertained. As Minister of Fomento in the first Government of the Revolution, commonly known as the Provisional Government, he distinguished himself by the famous Decree of the Inventories of the valuables and artistic and when he desired the physical distributions of the chapters and artistic and visional Government, he distinguished himself by the famous Decree of the Inventories of the valuables and artistic and archæological treasures of the churches and cathedrals, as also by his attention to the question of education. When Senor Rivero resigned the Presidency of the Cortes he was appointed to it, and remained in it till the voting of the King. He headed the deputation to Italy, and it was into his hands that the King swore to the Constitution. During the time he occupied the Presidency of the Cortes he frequently expressed disastisfaction with the slow progress of public affairs and with the lax morality prevailing in public administration. When General Serrano formed the first Ministry of the new Monarch he was, with great persuasion, prevailed upon to accept his old post of Minister of Fomento. In this he and his friend Martos have sacrificed much of their progressive ideas for the sake of tiding over the first few months of the new reign. In fact, all the Serrano Ministry very wisely adopted the same course, notwithstanding the differences of personal opinion amongst them, natural to the three great political parties whence they sprung—the Unionists, Progressists, and Democrats. Compromise was the order of the day. Now and then a knotty point would spring up, but was instantly "deferred," for fear of "rupturing the coalition," or conciliation, as they say in Madrid. Differences, however, arose which were quashed for the moment by the King sending the Ministers back to their posts. But shortly afterwards Senor Moret resigned, through the fuss made about the tobacco contracts. This was one Democrat the less. Martos and Zorilla, aided feebly by Beranger, began to propose schemes which Ulloa and Ayala objected to. From one thing to the other a fresh crises smoothed over till the passing of the financial authorisations. This done, the internal divisions of the Cabinet had to be boldly met. Seeing that, counting Moret, there would be at least four vacancies, Serrano very discreetly determined to repor nns done, the internal divisions of the Cabinet had to be boldly met. Seeing that, counting Moret, there would be at least four vacancies, Serrano very discreetly determined to report to the King that the crisis was general. After hearing all the Ministers, the King accepted their resignations; but, not liking to part with Serrano, intrusted to him the formation of a new Cabinet. Serrano

the King accepted their resignations; but, not liking to part with Serrano, intrusted to him the formation of a new Cabinet. Serrano determined to adopt the coalition policy again, and actually succeeded, as he thought; but in the mean time a great outcry against coalition arose in the ranks of the Progressistas, and they atabooed Senor Sagasta for his leanings in that direction. So fiercely was he upbraided that he went to Serrano and told him he would not re-enter office at all. This upset all Serrano's plans; and he, in his turn, went to the King and told him that he must decline the task intrusted to him altogether. Various consultations were held, which resulted in the call of Ruiz Zorilla and the formation of his Ministry, exclusively Progressista.

All the foregoing came out in the speeches of Zorilla, Serrano, Sagasta, and Martos when the new Ministry presented themselves to the Congress. Senor Zorilla brought forward a quasi-political programme. They would try to extend friendly relations with Portugal and the South American Republics; encourage education and public works, especially those related to agriculture; cut down the national expenditure; crush the Cuban insurrection; complete and remodel the judicial organisation; establish the jury system; arrange the vexed questions between the clergy and the State; and, in short, carry out a progressive policy in all these departments. They would maintain public order at any cost. The programme was called by Senor Rios Rosas, the Conservative leader, dangerous and impractical. He declared himself in full opposition.

Serrano's speech was more personal than political. So were

opposition.
Serrano's speech was more personal than political. So were those of Sagasta and Topete. Martos, on the other hand, was highly political, assuming the responsibility of breaking up the late Cabinet, because he considered it had fulfilled its mission and ought to be replaced by one better prepared to carry out the principles of the Revolution of September.

THE RIGHT OF MEETING IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—A meeting of delegates from various democratic societies was held, on Monday, in Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, when a notice from the police authorities was served upon Mr. Odger, the chairman, interdicting a contemplated gathering in Trafalgar-square in the evening, to protest against the annuity to Prince Arthur, as being contrary to the statute which prohibits such meetings within a mile of the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, gave an opinion that the gathering would be legal, and it was therefore resolved to hold it in spite of the prohibition. Subsequently, it appears, the police informed Mr. Odger and his colleagues that the meeting would not be interfered with unless the public peace was disturbed. At eight o'clock a large number of persons had assembled in the square—one account says 10,000 and another 20,000; and, Mr. Odger having been voted to the chair, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Bradlaugh and others, all of whom protested against the grant to Prince Arthur as "robbery," but no resolution was proposed, "so as not to bring the meeting," it was stated, "within the power of the law." The proceedings did not last more than an hour.

against the grant to Prince Arthur as "robbery," but no resolution was proposed, "so as not to bring the meeting," it was stated, "within the power of the law." The proceedings did not last more than an hour.

THE ALLEGED FAMINE IN PERSIA.—The Persian Minister, H. Ch. Mohsin Khan, asserts in a letter to the Times that there has not been, nor is there now, any famine in Persia:—"A dearth (disette) was experienced for some time, but it was only in the provinces adjoining the Persian Gulf that it was serious. The nomal tribes which form their population, leaving to the rains the care of the grain which they sow in their journeys, are always exposed on their return to the consequences of a possible drought. They have suffered bitterly this year, and, being deprived of all means of subsistence, have repaired in crowds to the towns. There, by direction of his Majesty the Shah, and at his expense, the means have been organised of supplying assistance to this wandering and suffering population. With this view public monuments have been turned to account, the places for administering relief having been chosen by preference in the cemeteries, where the monuments erected in honour of our saints include buildings of considerable extent, galleries and cloisters which are generally resorted to by dervishes, beggars, and paupers. One of these in particlar, the tomb of Hafiz, contains as many as 800 poor or infirm-persons who have been received and fed there. In other places assistance has been given to every body coming up, and that there may be no disorder the police have organised a cordon of guards round them. It was there, doubtless, that imaginative newsunogers saw the guards charged with preventing the peasants from digging up the dead bodies." As regards cholera, the Minister says, there is no occasion to take any exceptional notice of it. "Every year, at the period of excessive heat, the imprudent consumption of fruit gives rise to a certain number of cases, and this number has not been exceeded in any remarkable prop

ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

On Monday morning the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne left London for Ireland. The Royal visitors arrived at Dublin in the evening and received a splendid welcome. Every misgiving which timid and distrustful people felt as to the character of the reception was dispelled by the scene. The city was arrayed in festive garb. All the principal streets were gay with flags, which floated from the public buildings, mercantile establishments, and private dwellings. The weather throughout the day was as fine as could have been desired. The effect on the aspect of the city and the spirits of the people was very striking. There was a reaction from despondency to exuberant joy, and the streets were densely crowded with people. Kingstown presented a very animated and picturesque aspect. At the Carlisle pier, where the Royal party were to land, the Board of Works had fitted up two ornamental stands for spectators. These were overed at the point of disembarkation with crimson cloth, and bouquets and exotics were grouped round the pillars. At the mail station, at half-past four o'clock, the gates were opened for the admission of those who had obtained tickets, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen engerly availed themselves of the privilege. Meanwhile, each point from which a view went out to meet the Royal party. The band on the pir filled the interval pleasantly by performing "St. Patrick's Day," Garry Owen," and other favourite tunes of the went out to meet the Royal party. The band on the pir filled the interval pleasantly by performing "St. Patrick's Day," Garry Owen," and other favourite tunes of the populace. At twenty minutes to six o'clock the Ulster, which left Holyhead thirty-four minutes sooner, arrived as the herald of the Royal yacht, and shortly afterwards the latter was discovered in the offing. A special train soon arrived, bearing the Lord Licutenant, Lady Spencer, the directors of the railway company, and a number of the Vicergal household

After some delay in getting the luggage ashore, the Royal party landed. As they touched Irish soil a cordial cheer was raised by the assemblage on the pier, and re-echoed by the multitude on shore. The band played the National Anthem, and the guns fired a salute. The Royal party having entered the State carriage, the train moved rapidly forward amid hearty cheers from the multitude. In about twelve minutes the train arrived at Westland-row terminus, where the Royal carriage was so closely besieged by the crowd on the platform that it was with the utmost difficulty the Lord Mayor and Corporation could make their way to the door to present the loyal address of the citizens of Dublin. After the address had been presented and replied to, the Viceregal party made their way to the Royal carriage slowly through the throng. On emerging into Westland-row they were saluted by a guard of honour which was in waiting there, and drove off by the appointed route through Leinster-street, Nassau-street, Westmorland-street, and Sackville-street, and on by the north circular road to the park. They were everywhere received with the same

morland-street, and Sackville-street, and on by the north circular road to the park. They were everywhere received with the same hearty welcome from high and low.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales opened the show of the Royal Agricultural Show of Ireland. The weather was extremely fine and favourable, and the reception of the Royal party enthusiastic. The Prince also presided at the banquet given by the society in the evening, at which Prince Arthur was likewise present, and spoke. Amongst the most interesting of Wednesday's incidents was the splendid ceremonial which attended the investiture of the Knights of St. Patrick, when Viscounts Powerscourt and Southwell resigned the insignia. resigned the insignia.

A NOVEL MODE OF ADVERTISING.—A novel device for aiding the revenue has been propounded by Mr. W. H. Walker, of Bow. This gentleman proposes that the stamping instruments used by the Post Office officials in marking letters should be made to answer a double purpose by imprinting along with the post-mark some brief advertisement arranged round the margin of the ordinary impression. The same idea, with some modifications, is extended to the impressed stamp. It is stated that, by a perfectly practicable arrangement, all the letters delivered in any particular district would be made to bear any specified advertisement, the words being of course few in number. of course few in number.

of course few in number.

PROMOTION IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—It may not be generally known that there are now in Austria two systems of promotion—by seniority and by selection. A fixed quota of vacancies it each regiment are filled by selection, and the rest (and most numerous) by seniority. In the artillery and engineers it has been found most effectual to vest the power of selection in the officers themselves, who in such cases usually elect the best man to the vacancy, as they are mostly far better acquainted with each other's qualities than the commanding officer.—Army and Navy Gazette.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT VINCENNES.

THE occurrence of the explosion at Vincennes and of several serious fires in various parts of France renewed the fears of incendiarism originally excited at the time of the destruction in Paris. First came the explosion at the cartouche factory at Vincennes, next the burning of the ducal palace at Nancy, and then the destruction of the episcopal palace at Bourges, followed by rumours of the burning of the cathedral at Perigueux and of the episcopal palace at Tours. The statements as to the two lastnamed events turn out to be untrue, no fires having occurred at the buildings in question. Investigations, moreover, show that all the other events were accidental. The explosion at Vincennes happened in this way:—Large quantities of condemned cartridges have recently been collected in Paris and in the forts adjacent. These cartridges were taken to Vincennes to be destroyed; and it was thought, that they had been rendered in the forts adjacent. pened in this way:—Large quantities of condemned cartridges have recently been collected in Paris and in the forts adjacent. These cartridges were taken to Vincennes to be destroyed; and it was thought that they had been rendered innocuous by copious showers of water being thrown upon them. This idea, however, proved to be a mistake, for when the workmen emptied a fresh load on a heap already accumulated, an explosion took place, the mass took fire, and the mischief spread from one pile to another and from one portion of the factory to another, till the destruction shown in our Engraving resulted. It was supposed at first that numerous lives had been lost, besides serious injuries being inflicted on a still larger number of persons. Happily, however, the mischief to life and limb was comparatively trifling. A correspondent gives the following account of the first impressions caused by the affair:—

"About half-past one on July 14 Paris was startled by the sound of explosions following quickly one after another. I happened at the moment to be in a house at the bottom of the Boulevard St. Michel, facing the river-side quay. Everyone ran to see what could be the cause of the renewal of alarms nearly forgotten in the recent calm, and, looking in the direction of the Bastille, we saw huge volumes of smoky clouds ascending in the air one after another. As far as distance could be judged by the eye, many thought it was no further off than the Place Bastille, and the first idea was that some of the ruins were being blasted. Proceeding, however, in that direction, we quickly found the noise came from much further away, and the first group we joined in the Place Bastille were circulating the report that the Prussians and the French garrison at Vincenness

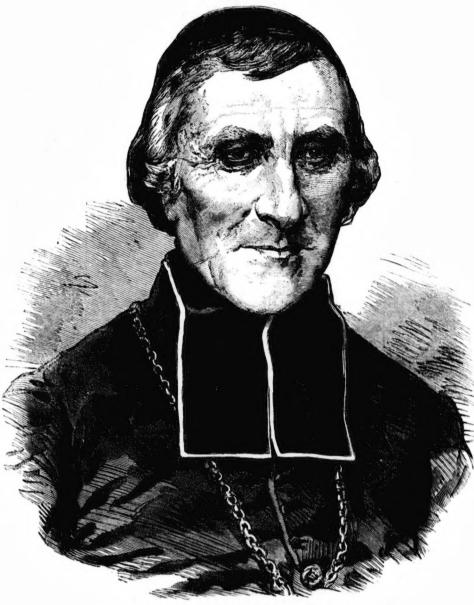




had come into collision; and others, more ingenious still, gave mouth to the rumours that some Communist mines had been sprung. Every minute brought people from all directions; for the noise had been heard, and in fact the concussion felt, in every part of Paris. On approaching the gate of Vincennes we were confirmed in the more true report that had been becoming more distinct the nearer we approached the scene, that a second edition of the explosion of the Avenue Rapp had cocurred at the cartoucherie at Vincennes and St. Mandé. The reagents in possession of the gate of Vincennes refused permission to pass the barrier, and it was with very great difficulty that a few of us, some urging one cause and some another, succeeded in getting through. It would have been infinitely less dangerous, however, to have Not only had an explosion of a gate. Not only had an explosion of a gate with the low batiments—all isolated from each other—that formed the cartoucherie were constantly blowing up, hurling bombs and obus in the air. The trees and lamps at a considerable distance were struck, destroyed, or the distance were struck, destroyed, or the consenders of the catastrophe, were rumning about hastily, flitting from their homes, and removing such small articles of clothing as they could gather together. Shortly after we arrived near the spot, the Governor of Parls, General Ladmirault, arrived with his staff, and at once gave orders to repulse all the crowd and give the worst was, all feered the danger was not over, and few even knew, while all imagined, how far the catastrophe might spread. Between four and itse these sprehensions were realised by a second large caplosion, productive of more serious readers, and the same desolation that the Rue St. Dominique presented in the explosion at the time of the Commune was reproduced. It seemed as though some fatality had decreed that

MONSEIGNEUR GUIBERT, THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

The nomination of the former Archbishop of Tours, Mon-reigneur Guibert, to take the place of Monseigneur Darboy, who was so cruelly murdered by the Communists, is at present exciting attention in Paris, and we are able this week to publish a portrait of the new occupant of the metropolitan see of France. Before accepting the dignity that was offered him he communicated with the Pope, in order to obtain the recognition of the Holy See, and Pius IX. has expressed his complete satisfaction at the



MONSEIGNEUR GUIBERT, THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

appointment. After the reception of this assurance the venerable prelate at once acceded to the invitation to this new dignity, which it may be hoped he will continue to hold without the troubles that afflicted his predecessor, whose death, like that of the former Archbishop in the revolution of 1848, is one of the most painful events of a period of bloodshed and anarchy.

THE DESTRUCTION NEAR PARIS: THE BRIDGE AT ASNIERES.

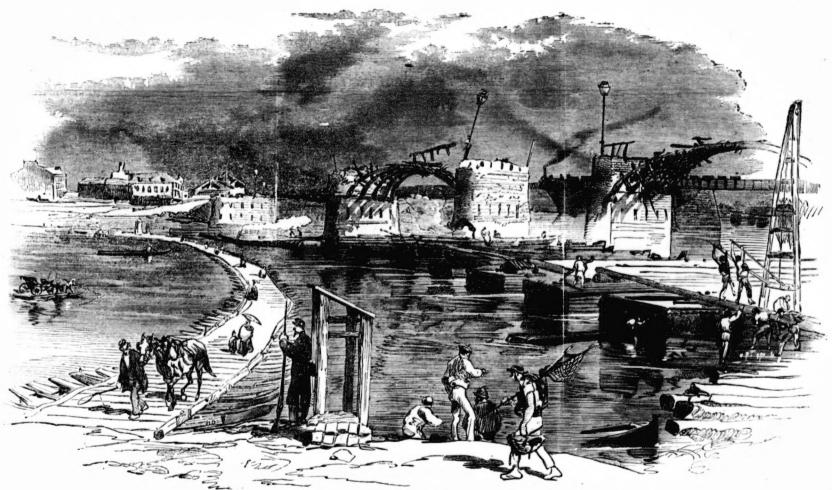
WE have already published some Engravings illustrative of the destruction worked by the two sieges—but especially by the second—in the vicinity of Paris. We saw last week what mischief had been wrought at Neuilly and Auteuil, and

our present Engraving shows how the bridge over the Seine at Asnières fared. The structure itself, it will be seen, is entirely destroyed, the only means by which the Parisans of the north-western portion of the city can get to their favourite resorts in the pleasure-gardens of Asnières being the bridge of boats constructed to supply the place of the ordinary thoroughtare across the stream. Among other works of reparation now bridge, and with that object in view workmen are engaged in removing the debris; but, of course, a considerable time must elaspe before the means of transport can be restored to what they were this time last year.

In connection with this subject we may here print some remarks on "The Destruction in and Around Paris," sent to us by a correspondent. He says:—"There is one very noteworthy feature coverwhere much greaten that has been everywhere much greaten that has been the standard of the forts than in parts at a distance from these presumed defences. For example, the beautiful palace and picturesque villas at St. Cloud owe their present ruined condition mainly to their proximity to the batteries of Mont Valerieu. Indeed, it was by the guns of that fortrees (and to the transfer of the proposite bank of the Seine, and Steven, Mendon, and Fort lesy, and the Steven, Mendon, and Fort lesy, and the stream of the surface of the inhabitants, and the surface of the inhabitants are the dependent of the surface of the inhabitants.

The present state of Versailles, the city of palaces, washould be proved to the surface of the inhabitants.

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THE DESTRUCTION NEAR PARIS: THE BRIDGE AT ASNIFRES.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.-NO. 412. A BLUNDER.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 412.

A BRUNDER.

ON Thursday evening week, when the House had got through its preliminary business, Mr. Gladstone appeared at the bar with a paper in his hand. "Mr. Gladstone, Wr. Speaker called out, "what have you there?" "A message from the Queen, Sir," Mr. Gladstone replied. "Bring it up," said Mr. Speaker. Whereupon—the members having all taken off their hats, according to custom in such cases—the Prime Minister walked to the table, bowing as he went, and delivered the message to the chief clerk, who handed it to Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker then read as follows:—"Victoria Regina: Her Majesty being desirous of making competent provision for the honourable support and maintenance of her third son, Prince Arthur, on his coming of age, relies on the attachment of the House of Peers"—here Mr. Speaker paused and looked confused, and there was a sensation in the House. Mr. Gladstone looked perplexed and bothered, as it he hardly knew what to say or to do, for some seconds, when he rose and thus incoherently spoke, amidst the interruptions marked:—"Sir, a mistake has been committed, but I apprehend it is one that does not vitiate the message (tittering). I appeal to the Chair. I give notice that I shall move that the message be taken into consideration on Monday next (Cries of 'What message? We have no message! 'followed by laughter) the message of her Majesty (Cries of 'Read! read!' and more laughter). If the error which has been committed makes it difficult to proceed on the message, I will take care that it shall be corrected (Cries of 'Whithraw it! withdraw it!')." Here there was a pause and a good deal of nodding and shaking of heads on the Treasury bench—a sort of pantomimic performance in dumb show seemed to us to be going on in that neighbourhood, Mr. Speaker bending down to the Chief Clerk, and the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary for War laying their heads together. In the midst of this performance, Mr. Osborne rose to ask a question sharp wigging.

who had charge of the message got, as he deserved to have, a sharp wigging.

A SMART SKIRMISH.

After this incident, the House having got into Committee on the Ballot Bill, we had rather a smart skirmish. Before the incident occurred, Mr. Forster had told the House what he meant to do with his Ballot Bill. The good ship the Ballot Bill was labouring heavily to get over the bar. It was the 28th of July. It must get over the bar in a week or so or be wrecked. To do this it must be lightened of some of the cargo of the least value—or, without a figure, he must drop some of the clauses; and, in a short but perspicuous speech, he had told the House what clauses he would throw overboard, what he would postpone (to be thrown overboard if necessary), and what he would retain at all risks. Now, this lightening of the ship was not agreeable to the Conservatives—of course not; they wish to see the ship wrecked, have spent many weeks and worked hard, and with much ingenuity, to delay the craft that it may be wrecked. When, then, that incident which we have noticed was done with, Mr. Disraeli rose solemnly to protest against the policy shadowed forth by the Right Honourable the Vice-President of the Council. Mr. Disraeli's speech was ingenious, artistic, but at times rash. Thus he said that the changes which Mr. Forster had made were a pretence, a semblance; and, further on, that the postponement of clauses was unprecedented, which compliment was thus returned:—"The right honourable gentleman," replied Mr. Forster, "says that my changes are a pretence, a semblance. The right honourable gentleman would have been better satisfied if they had been so. I am surprised that the right honourable gentleman should say that postponement of clauses is unprecedented; for, surely, the right honourable gentleman must recollect that in conducting his Reform Bill he postponed several important clauses." These home thrusts would have wounded our sensitive Premier; but upon the leader of the Opposition they had no effect. He was not hurt by A SMART SKIRMISH.

LIGHTENING THE SHIP.

At the beginning of Thursday night—albeit Mr. Forster had lightened his ship—our prospects were not bright, for clause 9, which had already occupied many hours, was still under discussion. "We must sit far into September, or adjourn till October." Such was the thought of many of us that evening. "But why not drop the bill—there is no urgency—and bring it in again early next Session?" Thus reasoned some few even of those who vote for the bill. But that was impossible. Gladstone is pledged: has, as we said, burnt his ships and bridges, and cannot retreat. And so for a time we were in this ugly dilemma: we must stop here until the short days begin, or come back in October, and sit, doubtless, nearly up to Christmas. In short, a heavy cloud hung ahead, with no silver lining of hope turned out. But, as the proverb says, the darkest hour precedes the dawn; and in this case the proverb proved true. Before the House got out of Committee it had passed and had added to the bill clauses 9, 10, 11; and on the following morning it got through 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Moreover, on that morning two votes in Supply were obtained, and in the evening thirteen more. On Friday night—or rather last Saturday morning, for the House did not break up until three o'clock—the cloud, though not dispersed, was not nearly so dense as it had been, and, moreover, seemed to be on the move. nearly so dense as it had been, and, moreover, seemed to be on the move.

MR. WINN KNIGHT.

On Friday morning between the hours of two and three, when her Majesty's lieges were most of them in the land of dreams, the House was in Session working at a local government bill—a bill to House was in Session working at a local government bill—a bill to concentrate in one department certain powers and duties now exercised and performed by several departments. This is no party measure; the wisest men of both sides supported it—all in the House, indeed, except some half dozen notorious "self-conceited brethren, who," as the preface to the authorised version of the Bible has it, "ruin their own warps, and give liking to nothing but what is framed by themselves, and hammered on their own anvil." Notably a certain Frederick Winn Knight, whom West Worcestershire—wise men being presumably scarce in that county—has sent to Parliament. This gentleman opposed the bill in a speech, the wildest, most incoherent we ever heard in the House of Commons. Here is a taste from that speech. "The Government are always trying to encroach upon the local authorities. Whenever they hear that the cholera is coming they say, 'The cholera's coming! O ho, O ho! the cholera's coming! O ho,! We shall now get more power.' "Yes, reader; this Mr. Winn Knight

did actually utter—nay, almost sung—this ribald stuff on that Friday morning. Mr. Winn Knight was in 1852, and again in 1858, made Secretary of the Poor-Law Board by Lord Derby; but in 1866 Lord Derby—for, as we may without much difficulty imagine, sufficient reasons—passed Mr. Winn Knight by, and left him out in the cold; and, hence this grief, this acrid, petulant anger. Our readers will be pleased to learn that, Mr. Winn Knight notwithstanding, the bill was read the second time; and, further, that on Saturday morning, though again Mr. Winn Knight attempted to obstruct the bill, it was carried through Committee. Sixty members, though, were kept in the House until three o'clock to ensure the safety of the measure.

THREE ASSEMBLIES.

Three assemblies were in session in the borough of Westminster on Monday night. First and foremost, the peers, to the number of 250—a very large number this for the time of year—were in solemn assembly censuring the Government; in the Lower House 350 commoners were in session, discussing the grant of £15,000 a year which the Government had asked the House to make for Prince Arthur; then, lastly, there was a much larger, unauthenticated assembly at Charing -cross, presided over by Mr. Odger. These three gatherings were all within about half a mile of each other. No doubt some of our old fogies thought that the proximity of Odger's gathering to the authenticated constitutional assemblies was dangerously close. The Home Secretary probably thought so. At all events, he gave orders to the Chief Commissioner to have a hundred men—some of them mounted and armed with swords—in the neighbourhood of the palace. Nothing, though, at all alarming happened. The unauthenticated Parliament seems to have been as orderly as the authenticated, and before nine o'clock an official report came to the House informing the Home Secretary that the unauthenticated assembly had quietly dissolved itself, as such assemblies generally—we may say always—do in this country, if they be let alone. Quite early in the evening there were apprehensions in some minds that there would be a collision between the police and the people. That proclamation, signed D. Labalmondiere, and dated Metropolitan Police Office, 4, Whitehall-place, looked ominous. But when we learned that the police would not act unless the peace were broken, we were quite easy, for these men were not Frenchmen but Englishmen, who are proverbially, and have been from of old, a law-abiding people.

The opponents of the grant to Prince Arthur were placed in a

A TRAP.

The opponents of the grant to Prince Arthur were placed in a curious dilemma, or, as we may say, got into a trap. The original question was that £15,000 a year be granted; whereupon Mr. Dixon, the member for Birmingham, moved that £5000 be struck off from the £15,000. If this amendment could have been put in the naked form, and had been carried, some other member might then have moved that a further sum be struck off. But proposals to reduce votes in Supply cannot be put in this way. When a member proposes to reduce a vote, the chairman substracts the sum by which the member proposes to reduce the vote from the original sum, and puts the question that the balance be granted; and thus members, whilst voting that the sum proposed to be struck off shall not be granted, do also vote that the reduced amount shall be granted, and so the eleven, who were pledged to vote that nothing shall be granted to the Prince, actually voted that £10,000 be granted. To make this case plain we will show our readers what actually occurred. Mr. Gladstone proposed that £5000 be struck off. Mr. Dodson then said,—"The original question wasthat £15,000 be granted, &c.; since when an amendment has been moved that the vote be reduced to £10,000, the question which I have to put is that £10,000 be granted," &c. The Committee divided, and the numbers were—for the £10,000, 51; against, 289—all the opponents to the entire grant voting for the £10,000, they, in their innocence, thinking the while that they were only voting that £5000 be struck off. We have said that the opponents of the grant voted for this amendment. There was, though, one who did not vote—to wit, Mr. Faweett. He saw the trap and walked out. As there was no chance of the amendment being carried, the votes of these gentlemen were practically of no consequence; but the fact remains. These gentlemen, who were pledged to oppose a grant of an annuity to Prince Arthur, did actually vote that he should have an annuity of £10,000 a year. The amendment lost, the original question, that Arthur, and you have gone and given him £10,000 a year!"

Note.-In a fit of obliviousness we directed our letter last week to the wrong address, and could not get it back in time for

THE NEW SEASON'S TEAS.—The first importation of the present season's teas from China arrived at Southampton on Saturday by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steam-ship Australia, Captain C. A. White, which left Hong-Kong at five p.m. on June 9, and came through the Suez Canal. She brought 34,533 packages, consisting of chests, half chests, and quarter-chests. The Australia was berthed in dock at eleven a.m. on Saturday, and by the 1.20 p.m. train for London the first dispatch of sample packages was forwarded, followed by others at three, five, ten, and 7.20, in all seven 5-ton waggons being thus dispatched full of packages. Representatives from the London and St. Katharine Docks, Messrs. Wrightson and Co., and several of the tea merchants in Mincing-lane were awaiting the arrival of the Australia, looking after the samples. By midnight last Saturday thirty-three more 5-ton waggons were loaded and sent away, and the packages were all delivered from Nine-elms to the respective warehouses in the City by seven o'clock on Monday morning. Two or three trains followed during Monday, and the same dispatch in landing and forwarding the teas was continued without stoppage until the whole of the Australia's cargo was cleared. Another large importation is coming home by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Mongolia, on her way from Hong-Kong, viâ the Seuz Canal, and is expected at Southampton on the 19th inst. Three steamers with the cargoes left Woosung for London—the Craigforth, on June 6; the Enterprise, on June 7; and the Erl King, on June 8. The Enterprise arrived at Gravesend at nine a.m. on Monday, and the Erl King at Deal at the same hour.

THE POPE ON PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—On the 23rd inst, the Pope received the Accademia di Religione Catolica, the President of which is Cardinal Asquini. Father Cirino, the secretary of the Academy, read an address, to which, says the Florence Natione, the Pope made the following Cardinal Asquini. Father Cirino, the secretary of the Academy, read an address, to which, says the Florence Natione, the Pope made the following important reply:—"Among the subjects which will employ your labours there is one with which I recommend you to specially occupy yourselves. The attempts that are being made to misrepresent the idea of the Pontifical Infallibility must be opposed. It is insimated that among the rights which spring from that infallibility is that of deposing Sovereigns and of releasing the people from the oarh of fidelity. It is true that this right has been more than once exercised by the Supreme Pontiffs; but it has no direct connection with the infallibility of the Popes, nor with the dogmatic definition of that infallibility. The source of the right of the Roman Pontiffs to depose Sovereigns and to release the people from the obligation of fidelity does not arise from infallibility, but from the authority that has been given to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth and in heaven. When, in virtue of the public law then in force, and of the understanding of the Christianity, they exercised also a civil jurisdiction over Princes and States. The conditions of the times are now changed, and only malice could confound the infallible decisions of the Pontiffs in matters of faith with a right which they were formerly called upon by the voice of the people to exercise for the common welfare, but which the Supreme Pontiff in the present day has no intention of exercising. It certainly is not the dogmatic definition of the linfallibility of the Popes that would decide me to put in force those rights; and those who represent their exercise as the necessary consequence of such definition, certainly wish to excite the Sovereigns against the Holy See. Others wish for explanations and elucidations respecting the dogmatic definition, as though it were not sufficiently clear of itself. I certainly shall give none. The sense of the dogmatic definition of the Pontifical Infallibility is to be found in th

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord CAIRNS inquired what probability there was of an automnal Session, and was told by Lord GRANVILLE that, although the subject had been mooted, no decision had yet been arrived at respecting it; but, whatever was done, it would be necessary in the first instance to consult both Houses of Parliament.

ever was done, it would be necessary in the first instance to consult both Houses of Parliament.

A motion of Lord Nelson for an address to the Crown, praying that, in any scheme for the future administration of St. Katharine's Hospital, Regent's Park, due regard should be paid to the religious and educational necessities of the parishes adjacent to the hospital property, was opposed by the LORD CHANCELLOR, but carried against the Government, on a similar of the contract of by the LORD Chandivision, by 22 to 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commons, at their morning sitting, made a rapid stride in Committee with the Ballet Bill, having passed not less than six clauses. On reading the 18th, which charges the expenses of Parliamentary elections upon the local rates, progress was reported, the disputed clause being reserved for consideration on Monday. Subsequently Mr. FORSTER induced the House to give him the votes for education and the department of science and art.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE ON MINISTERS.

The interest attaching to the vote of censure to be moved by the Duke of Richmond produced a very large attendance of peers and speciators in the House. The crimson benches on both sides, although not crowded, were well filled by their privileged occupants; the bar, the space below the throne, and the strangers' gallery were quite full, and there were more laddes in the gallery—all attired in brilliant summer costumes—than have been seen there on any previous evenings during the present Session.

Lord Northbrook moved the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill without making any observations, so that the debate was in reality opened by the Duke of Richmond, who, in his plain, business-like, and unimpassioned manner, explained the reasons which led him to complain of the action of the Government, and called upon their Lordships to vindicate their own privileges and to defend the public interests by condemning the course which the Government had pursued with regard to the abolition of purchase, before they consented to proceed further with the measure before them.

Lord Granville's speech in defence of the Ministry was not received.

course which the Government had pursued with regard to the abolition of purchase, before they consented to proceed further with the measure before them.

Lord Granville's speech in defence of the Ministry was not more animated than that of the noble leader of the Opposition, and little virour was infused into the debate until it fell into the hands of Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Argyll. The former noble Lord, was, as usual, caustic and sarcastic upon the conduct of the Government, which he confidently asserted would not meet the approbation of the constituencies; while the noble Duke, with equal resolution and in quite as outspoken terms, defended the measure which had been adopted as having been necessitated by the unprecedented conduct of their Lordships themselves, and as essential to the reorganisation of the Army and the satisfaction of the public demand for military reform. Lord Carnarvon's speech in support of the resolution was followed by a legal argument between Lord Romilly and Lord Penzance, during which the benches decidedly thinned and most of the House had resumed its animated and brilliant appearance when Lord Derby assailed the Government in somewhat mea-ured terms, and was answered by the Duke of Somerset, who could find no fault with the conduct of Ministers except that they had issued the warrant too soon, and had thus given an appearance of "temper" to their action. The assaults of Lord Russell and Lord Longford were replied to by Lord Northbrook, and then Lord Cairns delivered the speech of the evening. The noble and learned Lord entered at length into the whole constitutioned question involved, or supposed to be involved, in the course adopted by the Ministers, roundly accusing them of having tendered erroneous and unsout davice to their Sovereign. His peroration was brief but effective, both in language and in delivery; and when he rebuked the Ministers for having substituted for the wisdom and moderation of statemen the petulance of children, and, for the sake of a temporary and unre

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

In asking the House to give precedence to Government orders on Tuesdaya for the remainder of the Session, Mr. Gladstone replied to an inquiry addressed to him by Mr. B. Osborne, and informed the House that, unless the Ballot Bill got through Committee that night, the Government would be compelled, however reluctantly, to look to an adjournment to the month of October for the purpose of passing the bill. This was objected to by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. G. Hardy, as a threat which ought not to be addressed to the House; but their indignation did not lead them to resist the motion of the Premier.

to the House; but their indignation did not lead them to resist the motion of the Premier.

THE PRINCE ARTHUR ANNUITY.

The House having gone into Committee on the Royal Message, Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution, charging the Concolidated Fund with an annuity of £15,000 for Prince Arthur. In recommending this proposal the Prime Minister did not rely upon any written covenant on the part of the nation to provide for the members of the Royal family; but, referring to the circumstances under which the Civil List Act was passed, and its provisions, and the precedents of generations, argued that a moral responsibility rested upon the House to make such a moderate provision as was now asked for. Mr. P. A. Taylor altogether opposed the making of any grant for the maintenance of Prince Arthur, on the ground that such a proceeding would lead to the taxation of the people, not for services rendered or to be rendered, and that the Civil List was already sufficiently large to provide for all the members of the Royal family. Under these circumstances, he denounced the proposal of the Premier as a piece of "wanton, wasteful, and wicked extravagance." Mr. Dixon could not go as far as this. The speech of the Prime Minister had convinced him that the House had a moral responsibility in the matter; but as he thought that the amount asked for was excessive, he moved to r.duce it to £10,000 a year. Mr. Disraeli laid great stress upon the Queen's relinquishment of the Crown lands, and warmly maintained that the proposal of the Government was not only generous but also just. Two divisions were then taken, and Mr. Dixon's amendment having been negatived by a majority of 238—289 to 51—the original vote was carried by 265—276 to 11.

The consideration of the Ballot Bill Mr.

289 to 51—the original vote was carried by 265—276 to 11.

THE BALLOT BILL.

The consideration of the Ballot Bill was resumed at clause 18, which provided for the payment of the necessary expenses of elections out of local rates; and in the first line of this clause Mr. H. James moved the substitution of the word "no" for "all," which would have directly reversed the operation of the clause. This proposal naturally led to a great deal of discussion, in which frequent reference was made to the desirability of facilitating the introduction of working men into the House and the danger of encouraging sham candidates. Mr. Gladstone defended the clause; but when the House divided it was rejected by a majority of 96—256 to 160. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers. At the instance of Mr. Forster the clause, now rendered useless, was negatived without a division; and, the three following sections having been omitted, the Committee reported progress.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House passed the Army Bill through Committee, introducing into the preamble and some of the sections words reciting the issue of the Royal warrant; and spent some time in discussing the abandonment of the Berkshire campaign.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE MEETING.

Mr. BRUCE, in reply to an inquiry from Colonel Gilpin as to the circumstances attending the probibition and the permitting of the meeting in Trafalgar-square on Monday evening, stated that the meeting had been allowed to be held because, its promoters having abandoned their intention to propose a petition to Parliament, it became a perfectly legal assembly.

THE BALLOT BILL.

Despite the opposition which was offered to the progress of the measure in the form of amendments, by Mr. B. Hope, Mr. C. Bentinck, Mr. Collins, Mr. Charley, and others, and the discussion to which these amendments gave rise, the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth clauses were agreed to. The twenty-fifth clause was omitted, without opposition; but when Mr. Forster moved to leave out the twenty-sixth section, which provided that payments not made through the election agent or included in the return should be through the election agent or included in the return should be deemed to be corrupt, he was met with a decided objection from Mr. Fawcett, supported by several members of the Opposition. When a division was taken, however, the clause was struck out by a majority of 97—181 to 84; and soon afterwards the sitting was suspended. There was some delay on the reassembling of the House in the evening, and it was some delay on the reassembling of the House in the evening and it was some delay on the reassembling of the House in the evening and it was nearly twenty minutes past nine when the Speaker took the chair, a circumstance to which Mr. C. Bentinck afterwards referred as probably the result of a pre-arrangement with which Mr. Glyn had had something to do.

The consideration of the Ballot Bill was resumed at clause 27, which prohibits the engagement of public-houses or rooms in public-houses for the purpose of an election; and the several provisions of the section led to a purpose of an election; and the several provisions of the section led to a purpose of an election; and the several provisions of the section led to a purpose of an election; and the several provisions of the section between the section which imposed special penalties upon the employment the section, which imposed special penalties upon the employment of rooms in public-houses as committee rooms, leaving only the general procedure of the section. Mr. Forster was willing to omit the paragraph objected to; the election. Mr. Forster was willing to omit the paragraph objected to; the election. Mr. Forster was willing to omit the paragraph objected to; the election. Mr. Forster was willing to omit the paragraph objected to; the election was reported to the Speaker, it was suggested by Mr. Mork that Mr. Lefevre had voted in both lobbies; but the gested by Mr. Mork that Mr. Lefevre had voted in both lobbies; but the lone member against whom the accusation was made was able to show hoth, although it was true that he had been in both lobbies, he had been that, although it was true that he had been in both lobbies, he had been that, although it was true that he had been in both lobbies, and when the candidate should himself be present, to be held at meetings, at which the candidate should himself be present, to be held at meetings, at which the candidate should himself be present, to be held at public-houses were, by a majority of 35–128 to 93-struck out. and the clause thus amended was carried by a majority of 22–114 to 92. Progress was then reported. The consideration of the Ballot Bill was resumed at clause 27, which prothen reported.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was occupied in discussing the University Tests (Dublin) Bill, o which, however, no decision was arrived at, the whole afternoon being occupied by the speeches of Messrs. Fawcett, Pim, Gladstone, Playfair, Plunkett. &c. Mr. Forster then stated that the Government hoped finally to pass the Ballot Bill through Committee on Thursday.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord OVERSTONE made some remarks respecting the position of the farmers as regarded the camp which it was proposed to form in Berkshire, and asked for some further explanations on the subject. Earl GRANVILLE complained of the irregularity of this proceeding. The Under-Secretary for War was not present, and he (Earl Granville) had not been in communication with the War Office on the subject. The Bishops' Resignation Act (1859) Perpetuation Bill and the Railway Regulation Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed. The Report of the Committee on the Army Regulation Bill was brought up and agreed to. Several other bills were advanced a stage. were read the third time.

Army Regulation Bill were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Thursday Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Massey Lopes, said that the number of forty-three orders of the day was not unusually large for such an advanced period of the Session. The private orders were certainly very numerous, but these were not under the control of the Government. Any charge in the manner of dealing with public business could only be effected by an alteration in the regulations of the House.

numerons, other manner of dealing with public business could only be effected by an alteration in the regulations of the House.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S ANNUITY BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Colonel Barttelot expressed his belief that the vote was one which would be approved of by the country generally; but, at the same time, there was a growing feeling that a sufficient allowance had been granted to her Majesty to enable her to perform the high offices of State, and that her Majesty withdrew herself from public life too much. Sir W. Lawson contended that a stop must be put to these grants, and that the present was the time when it could be opportunity done. Mr. Gladstone intimated that the bill was framed on the basis of the bill relating to the Duke of Edinburgh's annuity. With reference to what had fallen from Colonel Barttelot to the effect that if her Majesty would come more among the people she would again gather to her their hearts, he begged to assure Colonel Barttelot that the Queen had never lost the hearts of the people. He was glad to say that, during the present year, her Majesty had been enabled to undertake a greater number of public duties in view of the people than had been the case for same time past, and it was his conviction that, while no one would desire that she should go beyond what her health and strength would permit, it would be her Majesty's desire to meet the wishes of her people by undertaking to discharge evry function of a public character she might be advised to undertake. After a few words from Alderman Lawrence, the bill was read the second time and ordered to be committed the next day.

The House then went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, and proceeded to enosider clause 28. Considerable progress was made in the course of the night.

RELIEF FOR SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.—The annual meeting of the society for rendering Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War was held, on Tuceday, at Willis's Rooms—Colonel Loyd-Lindsay in the chair. It was shown by the report that the amount of subscriptions reached to nearly £300,000. The surplus of the society was £73,212, and it was proposed that this sum should be invested in the names of Prince Arthur, the Earl of Sunfteebury, and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. The chairman suggested that her Majesty should be solicited to become a patroness of the society, and that a charter of incorporation for investing the sums should be instituted.

charter of incorporation for investing the sums should be instituted.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.—The London bacquet in celebration of the Scott Centenary promises to assume important dimensions. With Mr. Hepworth Dixon as president, the vice-presidents are the Duke of Manchester, Lords Houghton and Lytton, Messrs. Robert Browning and Shirley Broks, and Dr. Remsay, of Inveresk; and the list of stewards is large and ind.ential. It is anticipated that over 400 persons will be present, and the executive committee have shown at once their gall ntry and good sense in decreeing that the board shall be graced by the presence of ladies. The bacquet takes place on the 15th inst. (the actual birthday) at the Cannonstret Terminus Hotel; and tickets are to be obtained of Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside, and Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street. Gallant Rescue.—The Royal Humane Society has just awarded its

GALLANT RESCUE.—The Royal Humane Society has just awarded its Gallant Rescue.—The Royal Humane Society has just awarded its medal, with testimonials recording the services rendered, to Mr. Harry Lonsdale Hallewell, a student of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and a son of the late Colonel Hallewell, for saving life under the following circamstances:—Two bonts were on the River Nidd, at Knaresborough, not far from the bridge—one heavily laden with men and women, the other containing two men and a woman, when, by bad management or carelesness, the heavily-laden boat ran foul of the other, upsetting the woman and men into the water. One of the men, being a good swimmer, at one struck out for the shore and escaped, but the other man and the woman were left helplessly struggling in the water. Mr. Hallewell, who was standing on the bridge with a friend, witnessed the accident, and imme distely jumped into the water, with all his clothes on, and, swimming to the man and woman, kept them alloat until a boat came to their assistance.

to the man and woman, kept them affoat until a boat came to their assistance.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Last week the aggregate mortality in London and ninateen other large towns of the United Kingdem was at the annual rate of 24 deaths for every 1600 persons living. In the metropolis 2137 births and 1420 deaths were registered, the former having been 33 and the latter 339 below the average. Zymotic diseases caused 468 deaths, including 122 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping cough, 25 from different forms of fever (of which 9 were certified as typhus, 9 as enterie or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 101 from diarrhœa. To cholera and choleraic diarrhœa 17 deaths were referred. The deaths from smallpox showed a slight increase in the east and south of London, while they had declined in each of the other districts. The mean temperature during the week at Greenwich was 604, or 15 below the average. With respect to cholera it is stated in the weekly health return from Berlin that the reports as to the progress of the disease are incomplete, but that it is certainly entering Riga, on the haltic, at the month of the Dwina. In Tambow, out of 30,000 inhabitants, 418 died from cholera in the week ending July 13. This is in Central Russia, where the sanitary conditions are unfavourable. The Registrar-General points out how important it is at the present time that the greatest energy should be used in securing prompt and efficient treatment in the earliest stages of diarrhoca, for it cannot be too generally known that all cases of the learness with diarrhoca.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting mence with diarrhoea.

tleges of diarrhoca, for it cannot be too generally known that all cases of the lera commence with diarrhoca.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Bichard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £51 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services firedered during the past month in saving, or attempting to save, life from shipwrecks. Other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £128 were also made on various life-boat establishments, while various works, at a cost of £374, were ordered to be carried out at other life-boat stations. A contribution of £890 had been received from J. M. S., which was to be appropriated in providing a very fine new life-boat for Wexford, to be named the Ethel Eveleen, after his little girl. I. M. Hetherington, Esq., of Manchester, had just given a donation of £115 10s, in aid of the support of their two life-boats, named The Forester had presented a sum of £100 as their contribution for the past year in aid of the support of their two life-boats, named The Forester and the Foresters Pride, which had been provided by them, and which are stationed respectively at Newquay (Cardiganshire) and West Hartlepool. A new jublicly named and launched for the first time on the coassion of the regatta held there yesterday (Friday). Reports were read from the Inspector and the assistant in-pector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

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THE COST OF KILLING AND MAIMING.

Our readers will of course remember that a so-called "accident" occurred at the Harrow station of the London and North-Western Railway some months ago. They will likewise have noted that several actions for damages arising out of that disaster have been tried, and that the company has been subjected to rather heavy mulcts in consequence. The decision of the last of these actions we record this week, the heavy sum of £6200 being awarded to the representatives of a passenger killed on the occasion. These damages, with costs on both sides, probably represent fully £8000. Add to this the damages and costs in all the other actions tried, the sums paid in compensation to avoid actions, the expense of repairing the damage done to rolling stock, permanent way, &c., and we suspect the Harrow "accident" will be found to have subtracted not much short of £20,000 from the coffers of the company. It will furthermore be remembered that the catastrophe occurred in consequence of the signal-posts being under-manned, the signalmen overworked, and the expense of introducing the absolute block-system being saved. The company confess this, for they admit their responsibility for the injuries inflicted-they plead culpability, in short. Now, what we wish to impress-not upon managers and directors of railways, for they are incorrigible-but upon the shareholders, is this, that killing and maining their customers is a very costly privilege. The employment of one additional signalman at a wage of (say) £50 a year, and the expenditure of a few hundred pounds in adapting the signals to the block system, would have saved the company that £20,000, and a great deal of obloquy to boot, to say nothing of remorse for having recklessly extinguished the lives and smashed the limbs of confiding passengers. Supposing the entire cost of preventing the Harrow accident to have amounted to a couple of thousand pounds-and we believe that sum would cover it—the next half year's dividend might have been swollen by the remaining £18,000 in respect of this one transaction alone, which, be it remembered, is only one of many similar. Think of these facts, gentlemen and lady shareholders, and insist upon reforms in the management of your lines. Killing and maining don't pay.

THE CHOLERA.

THERE is much probability that we shall, before the autumn is over, have this formidable enemy again amongst us; but it is not certain, and we hope that, while everybody will do his best in the common interest in preparing for the invader, no one will get frightened and raise a panic. What we know and do not know about cholera may be very briefly summed up. We do not know what will cure it. We are not even in a position to affirm that one course of treatment is better than another. We do not even know-and this point is fully admitted by the authorities—that among those who neglect "premonitory symptoms" as large a number do not recover as of those who go to the doctor for them; though we do know that of the latter the larger proportion recover. We do not know that cholera is either contagious or infectious. And now what do we positively know? It is conclusively established that bad air, bad food, bad water, bad drainage, intemperance, dirtiness in general, getting suddenly chilled, great overexertion, and all the causes that are favourable to other diseases are favourable to this pest-especially bad air, bad water, bad drainage, filth, and intemperance. We also know that the successive visitations of the disease have diminished in virulence time by time, and that this is due to improved sanitary conditions. With these facts in our hands, we have much to hope for and great reason for exerting ourselves, so as to be ready for the foe. He may catch us. He need not catch us napping. And each one of us can do something in instructing and urging onward in the path of sanitary precaution his servants, his poorer neighhours, and his parish authorities. We confess we look forward without very much apprehension to the approach of cholera this year, so greatly have we improved in sanitary matters since it was here last-in London, at all eventsthough there is still plenty to be done; and in many country towns and villages things are in about as bad a state as they well can be. We believe also that men of science are much better prepared now than they were before to watch, record, and analyse the progress of the disease, and that from this also much is to be hoped.

DR. DOLLINGER has been elected Rector of the University of Munich

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to consent to patronise the undertaking for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, in consideration of the great historical and religious interest which is attached to it. The Queen, with Prince leopold, and the Crown Prince snd Princes of Germany, was present, on Monday, at a byzaar held at West Cowes in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES was so much pleased with the "Two-Headed The FRINCESS OF WALES was so much present with the Awo-Headen Nightingale" it at on her departure for the Continent she left orders that a couple of brooches should be presented to the two-in one young ladies.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has returned to England from the Continent.

PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT will shortly, it is stated, se created a Royal Duke, taking his title from an Irish province.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH is advised to go abroad, on account of the state of his health; and, of course, he will not be able to preside at the Scott Centenary Banquet in Edinburgh.

A PEERAGE HAS BEEN CONFERRED UPON LORD BLOOMFIELD, for many years British Ambassador at Vienna, under the title of Baron Bloomfield, of Ciambalitha, in the county of Tipperary. At the same time Mr. Wade is gazetted Envoy to the Court of Pekin.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, who has been sojourning in Devonshire for some days, left Exeter on Monday for London.

DR. DALRYMPLE, M.P. for Bath, will, we understand, sail for North America on the 24th inst., for the purpose of collecting information in respect to the working of the American system of treating habitual drunkards. Dr. Dalrymple will visit Canada in the first instance, and will then pass to the United States.

SIR ROBERT PHILLIMORE, on Wednesday, gave judgment in the case of the steam-tug Gauntiet, which had been seized by the Government for an alleged breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. His Lordship dismissed the suit, and allowed costs to the owners of the ship.

A SITE FOR THE STATUE OF LORD DERBY upon a portion of the Thames Embankment has been approved by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

THE HON. J. SLIDELL, the well-known Commissioner of the Con-ederate States to France, died at Cowes last week, in his seventy-eighth

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY, the Recorder of London, will, at the request the Government, proceed to America to settle the legal details of the of Washington.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE held its annual fote at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. An immense number of persons were present, excursion-trains having been run from different parts of the kingdom.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. FRANK MATTHEWS took place, at the West London Cemetery, at Brompton, on Saturday. Among the mourners were Mr. Horace Mayhew; Mr. Charles Mathews, jun.; and Mr. Arthur Shatchlan.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT ROME has just received, through the Governor of Malta, a petition from the inhabitants of that island inviting the Pope to take up his abode there.

CHARLES JEAUNE, printseller, who was charged, a few days ago, with lefrauding insurance companies, committed suicide, in Newgate, last

day morning. THREE HUNDRED MINERS, at Waleswood Colliery, near Rotherham, have struck work because the masters claim the right of inspecting the corves before being sent out of the pit.

MR. FIELD, of the firm of Field, Roscoe, and Francis, solicitors, was drowned by the upsetting of a yacht on the Thames, near Wallingford, on Sunday. He was accompanied by his cashier, who was also drowned.

A HEAVY THUNDERSTORM passed over Birmingham last Saturday night. A number of boys sought shelter in a school-house, when the place was struck by lightning. One of the lads was killed and nine others were

TWO GUTTER CHILDREN were brought up at the Southwark Police Court by an officer of the London School Board, and were sent to industrial institutions for a term of years.

THE DEATH of the Right Rev. Henry Constantine Huxtable, Bishop of Mauritius, is announced. The deceased Prelate was consecrated only a few months ago.

AN ORDER IN COUNCIL is published in a supplement to the Gazette empowering the authorities in seaport towns to take stringent precautions against the introduction of cholera into this country.

THE AUTHORITIES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL are creeting baths for the treatment of skin diseases, under the direction of Dr. Tilbury Fox. These baths were commenced about six months ago, and it is expected that by their means several novelties in the treatment of cutaneous maladies will be placed within reach of the public.

IN NEWBATTLE ABBET, part of which has been under restoration by direction of the Marquis of Lothian, the discovery has been made of what is supposed to be the burial vault of Mary de Couci, Queen of Alexander II., and mother of Alexander III., who was buried in that abbey about the middle of the thirteenth century.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, on Wednesday, affirmed an order of the Master of the Rolls restraining the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, as lord of the manor of Plumstead, from inclosing part of certain commons and otherwise interfering with the rights of the freeholders. His Lordship at the same time affirmed another order of Lord Romilly, setting forth the rights of the freeholders of Tooling-common, and in this case also the appeal had been brought by the lord of the manor.

A SMALL PUNT, containing a waterman named Varidell, his wife and child, and his brother, was upset in Portsmouth harbour on Sunday morning, and Varidell and his wife and child were drowned. The brother, who was able to swim, was rescued.

THE CLERKENWELL EMIGRATION CLUB AND SOCIETY, having assisted 2183 needy persons to emigrate, purpose sending to Canada their last party this season on Wedneday, Aug. 16. The chairman, the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, 45, Colebrook-row, N., appeals for funds to assist these poor emigrants.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKES is gradually extending throughout Europe. At Berlin the masons have resolved to stop work at every builder's without exception, and have passed a resolution declaring it to be the duty of every unmarried mason to leave Berlin.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS into the Exchequer from April 1 to July 29 were £21,293,866, an increase of £641,044 upon the returns in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has amounted to £26,858,944. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £636,692, and in that of Ireland £949,369.

AN IDIOT, the illegitimate son of a woman now married, living at Writtle, near Chelmsford, has been found in a shocking condition in an up stairs room. He was aimost entirely naked, frightfully emaciated, and the room was in a very filthy state. The mother has been summoned to appear before the magistrates.

THE LORD MAYOR left London for Ireland, on Sunday evening, to discharge there his official duties in connection with the Irish Society. Afterwards his Lordship will attend, as the representative of the city of London, at the Scott Centenary Commemoration, in Edinburgh, and will return to the Mansion House at the latter end of the month. In his absence his judicial and other duties will be discharged by Alderman Sir Robert Carden.

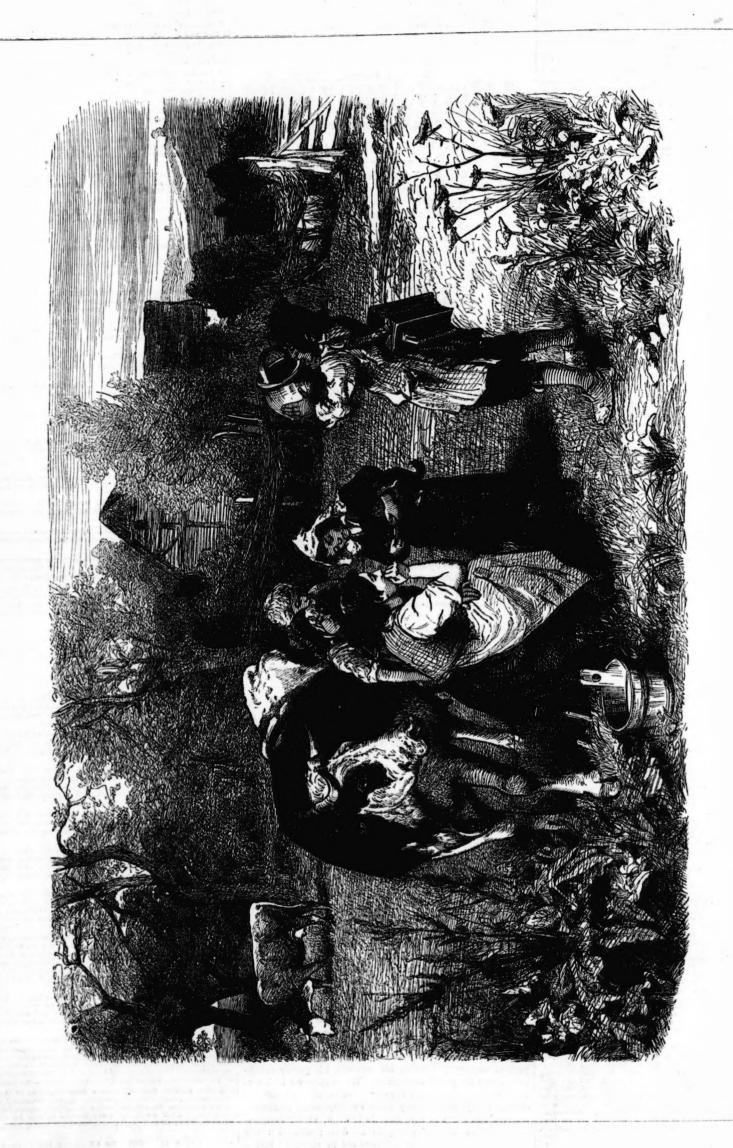
WILLIAM GODDARD, butler and footman to a lady residing in Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, was on Tuesday committed for trial from Marlberough-street Police Court on four charges of forgery and one of thett. It was stated in court that the prosecutrix had been called upon to pay about £1000 through the prisoner's misconduct.

MARY ANNE KEYS, a respectably-dressed woman, who was charged at Bristol Police Court, the other day, with making a disturbance, stated that she had been sold by her husband to another man for £50; and the husband, being questioned, admitted that he had received the money, but refured to say what for. The magistrates' clerk said there was no doubt, from what he knew, that the woman had been sold by her husband for the sum named.

A MAN NAMED ENGLISH, late a Superintendent of the Kent County Constabulary, was sentenced, the other day, to seven years' penal servitude, at the Maidstone Assizes, for having unlawfully appropriated to his own use a sum of £109, which had been intrusted to him for safe keeping by a oner, who took this precaution against the money being forfeited on a

THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF EDITH MARY, the daughter of the THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF EDITH MARY, the daughter of the poet Southey, and wife of the Rev. John Wood Warter, B.L., of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of West Tarring, near Worthing, who edited "Southey," "Doctor," and gave to the public his "Common-place Book" and "Letters." Mrs. Warter was the daughter of Southey's first wife, and was born in 1805. Mrs. Southey died in 1837, and in 1839 Southey was married to Caroline Bowles, the poetess.

AT THE CORNWALL ASSIZES, on Thursday, a young woman, named Lonisa Matilda Philips, sned a draper of Truro, named Henry Hockings, for breach of promise of marriage. Plaintiff had been a sistant in de-fendant's shop. The breach was admitted, and damages of £150 were



WANDERING MINSTREL.

A WANDERING MINSTREL.
We have grown too impatiently civilised to tolerate the race of wandering minstrels in London. They must be suppressed in the interest of nerves, and calculating-machines, and political economy; and even morals have something to say in favour of the abolition of the padvise amported from dirty Italian precincts for the purpose of spreading dismay in the quiet neighbourhoods of England's metropolis. The independent organ-grinders—able-bodied fellows in velveteen and big whiskers-estill make a ground thing of it in our suburbs, and even in by neighbourhoods, where they make the orchestra for an alf rece dance in the dusty roadway; the howling, predatory, stunted bands of untaught German blowers, who make every hour of the day hideous with their batted brass bands out of time and tune, still exact payment from householders who are timed enough to think the police are on the side of everything Teutonic, since they have taken to wear helmets. A few choice itinerant performers still find a welcome in what would seem to be the least likely places—that is to say, about Mincingnae and the Corn Market, and in some of the quiet courts of the City, just after the uporar is over and men are sting quietly down to wash out the dust of high Change, or still the excitement of a sharp contest at the "Colonial" with a glass of iced punch, lemonade and therry, or a little of that fine old tawny fluid for which some places—say the Jamaica, for example—may be said to be celebrated.

It becomes a very serious question, seeing how few of the wandering minstrels make a crtain pitch anywhere about London, whence come the motley assemblies of interast to be found at the great festival of the Derby Day; and again, by what strange means all the lost, stolen, and strayed musicians of past years seem to turn up at popular seaside haunts and the places dear to excursionists during the summer months.

They are all there: even some of them that we though the strange of the properson of them that we though the strange of th dial

PICTURE GALLERY IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

amidst his tatters; the hurdy-gurdy whirs with the same broken string; the "zittern" jangles out the airs that remind one of old "instruction books" for the pianoforte; and even the old German-Swiss accordion blares, not unmelodiously, amid the hot, breezy bustle of "the sands." Ah! that poor little wandering minstrel has played his weary way to the great England where there is so much wealth, and many schools and hospitals, and where the people are so fond of foreign performers, and especially of "lieds"

and instrumental solos. Does he ever dream now as he coils himself up on the straw-bed of some tramps' lodging, or crouches under the awning of a stranded bathing-machine, does he ever dream of that far-off halting-place in the German village where the simple farm girls, looking at him with their wide-open eyes, recognised in him a wondrous gift, and paid him for his song and what was to them the sweet trembling music of the accordion, with a big, sweet draught of the new evening milk: a boon in which his beloved marmot—that playful, magnified mouse—had an ample share.

PICTURE GALLERY IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

HALL.
Visitors to the Exhibition at South Kensington when they have explored the galleries shown in the Engravings we published in our last week's Number, interesting as these are, must not suppose that they have exhausted the fineart treasures on view. If they will mount to the gallery of the Albert Hall they will find a very choice collection of water-colour drawings, photographs, etchings, and a vast variety of odds and ends of art-production, that will well repay careful study. This gallery is shown in our Engraving, and to direct attention to the works therein exhibited is the purpose for which we publish it.

RECENT INCIDENTS AT STRASBOURG.

PAYING THE WAR INDEMNITY.

It is at Strasbourg that the payment of the first por-tion of the war indemnity has been made by the repre-sentatives of France to those

sentatives of France to those of Germany, and the branch office of the Bank of France was the spot where the business was carried on. The paying of the sum—large in itself—was rather a tedious process, as much of the work was further complicated by the fact that the French authorities, with a sort of grim humour, had collected all the German money scattered through France, and included it in the amount handed over—thus literally paying the Teutons in their own coin. There was, as we have said, a sort of grim humour in this: first, because a very potent and disagreeable reminder of the disasters suffered was thus got rid of; and, second, be-



PAYMENT OF THE FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY ARRIVAL OF A WAGGON-LOAD OF COIN AT THE BANK OF FRANCE, STRASBOURG.

cause German coins—or at least a good many of them—being much debased, they were not worth their nominal equivalent in French money, and yet the German officials could not refuse them. But the work of calculating the equivalent considerably protracted the process of payment, and, of course, delayed the retirement of the occupying forces from the redeemed territory; so it is doubtful, after all, which side had the best of the joke. The money was brought to the bank in waggons, one of which—that shown in the Illustration—carried a cargo of 500,000f. tied up in sacks, each sack containing 10,000f., generally in 5-franc pieces. The waggons were escorted to the bank, in the Place du Broglie, by Prussian soldiers; a French official accompanying each load to guarantee the exactitude of the amount delivered.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The great social event of the hour at the lately besieged city is the presence of the Czar, a visit which the people of the frontier town regard as historical. The Emperor's tour through Germany would scarcely have been complete without this episode; and he has occupied himself with visiting the various places of importance and the localities where the traces of the recent bombardment are most conspicuous. Our Engraving represents his Majesty, attended by the military officials and his suite, on a tour of inspection of the public buildings which have borne the brunt of the operations of the siege.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

The death of the Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, Dean of St-Paul's, is an event for which the public was wholly unprepared. The Dean was apparently a healthy man, fitted by nature for the fair and reasonable enjoyment of life; but he has been suddenly cut off in the flower of his days. On Sunday the Dean was in tolerable health, but in the evening he burst a blood-vessel in the head, and soon after expired.

cut off in the flower of his days. On Sunday the Dean was in tolerable health, but in the evening he burst a blood-vessel in the head, and soon after expired.

Dr. Mansel was of the family of the Mansels of Cosgrove, near Stoney Stratford, of which parish his father was Rector when he was born, in October, 1820. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and in his nineteenth year was elected a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, of which he subsequently became a Fellow. In Easter Term, 1843, he graduated, taking a first class in classics and mathematics, and a year afterwards took orders. When, in the progress of University reform, the revenues of Magdalen College were reaproportated, Mr. Mansel was appointed Reader in Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy. Already he had made his mark as a clear and vigorous thinker of the school of Sir William Hamilton, and, in his introduction and notes to "Aldrich's Logic," the manual in use at Oxford, had made a resolute effort to raise that science from the neglect into which it had fallen, and to place it on a more solid basis than Whately had been able to find. In 1851 he published his "Prolegomena Logica," a series of psychological essays introductory to the science; and in 1856 a work on the "Philosophy of Kant." In 1859 he was made Wayntlete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy. The year before he had published the work by which he is most widely known in England, Germany, and America—his "Bampton Lectures on the Limits of Religious Thought." In this work Mansel declared that he came forward not as a critic of religion, but of the human mind in its relation to religion. The effect of the publication was very various. While by a large number of writers the Bampton Lectures were regarded as an important addition to the Christian evidences, there were others who, admiring heartily the extended and varied learning of an accomplished writer, his dialectic power, logical subtility, facility, and courage, denied the justice of his conclusions, and earnestly depr ead, and soon after expired. Dr. Mansel was of the family of the Mansels of Cosgrove, near

ornament, and intellectual philosophy one of its most able interpreters.

Corossal Marble Group of Africa.—This group, by Mr. Theed, which is to form one of the principal features of the Prince Consort's Memorial in Hyde Park, is sow practically complete. Egypt has been adopted as the centre of the group, and is personified by the figure of a woman habited in the costume of the ancient statues of the country. She is represented as about to descend from a dromedary which has already been made to kneel, as at the completion of a journey, thus signifying that the ancient civilisation of which she is the type has come to an end. On the right of the central group is the figure of a Troplody te, or inhabitant of the desert lying between the Kile and the Red Sea, indicating the utmost castern limits of the continent; and near to him is the half-buried statue of a sphinx, a remnant of the monumental glories of the past. On the same side of the central group, but further reund, is the figure of European Civilisation instructing a chief of one of the tribes of Southern Africa, whose rapt attention is sugge-tive of the dawn of rising civilisation. On the left of the central group the present commerce of the interior and the northern shores of the continent is personified by an Arabian merchant seated on the ground, in the fashion of his country, by the side of his merchandise, which consists of bales of cotton, minerals, vegetable drugs, elephants' teeth, and other native productions.

A New Social Project.—Mr. Ruskin, in the number of Forz Clavigera just published, announces that he has received the money for some property which he sold in the beginning of the year, and that he has recoived to give \$1000 to the public. He has requested his man of business to invest that sum in Consols in the names of two men of honour. Mr. Ruskin thus describes his plan of dealing with this sum —'" I will tell you little more of what we are to do with this money as it increases. First, let whoever gives us any be clear in their midds tha

THE LOUNGER.

THE LOUNGER.

Whilst I am writing a bright light gleams on the horizon, but lately so dark: the cloud which hung so heavily before us, threatening a prolonged sitting, an adjournment to October, and all sorts of miseries, has lifted. It is confidently asserted that the Ballot Bill difficulty has been "squared." The Opposition, which has so long and doggedly fought against the bill, is now to allow it to pass. Said Opposition, it seems, did not mean to destroy the bill, but to hinder its progress, that my Lords may, without seeming to be factious, pretend that it is too late for them to consider it this year. That end the little knot of obstructives think they have attained, and therefore will allow the bill to be passed without further delay. The bill, it is thought, will be in the Upper House early next week, and it is said will be met, when the second reading shall be moved, with "the previous question." Well, it does not much matter. Indeed, I think that it is well that it should be so, for the bill is not a perfect measure. So let it go, to rise again next Session in an improved form. Besides, my Lords like to throw out important bills once or twice to show their independence before they pass them; and the defeat of this bill will count in their reckoning.

Parliament, under any circumstances, cannot, I think, rise before the 24th. The House has still much to do—the Navy estimates to get passed, the remainder of the Army estimates, and about forty Civil Service votes. If all goes well, the Navy

their reckoting.

Parliament, under any circumstances, cannot, I think, rise before the 24th. The House has still much to do—the Navy estimates to get passed, the remainder of the Army estimates, and about forty Civil Service votes. If all goes well, the Navy estimates will come on on Thursday, the 10th; and these and the Army votes, it is hoped, will be passed by Friday night. On Monday, the 14th, the Government hope to get the remaining Civil Service votes. Then, for the Appropriation and other matters ten days will be required. This will be about a fortnight later than usual. Last year Parliament was prorogued on the 10th.

I perceive no signs of a vote of censure in the House of Commons, nor of a vote of confidence. It was rumoured last week that some Liberal member would be put up to propose a vote of confidence; but the rumour has not been confirmed. Nor do I see any necessity for such a vote. In old days, when my Lords voted want of confidence in a Government, the Commons used to rally round the Government by voting confidence. But in those days a majority in the Lords against a Government was an im-

rally round the Government by voting confidence. But in those days a majority in the Lords against a Government was an important matter, endangering the Government. But it is not so now. An adverse vote in the Lords is now quite innocuous; a thing of no consequence. Besides, as the vote of censure has not been formally communicated to the House of Commons, it is officially ignorant that such a vote has been passed. It seems to me that it would not be good policy for either party to propose a vote upon this matter. The policy of the Liberal party is to treat the vote of censure with indifference. On the other hand, if Disraeli were to propose a vote of censure, he would simply if Disraeli were to propose a vote of censure, he would simply show his weakness and his opponents' strength.

The Times has over and over again urged the Government to get the House, by resolution, to hang up the Ballot Bill until next Session, and then take it down and finish it; and that, if it could be done, would be a good thing to do. But the authorities have decided that it cannot be done. True, there are precedents; but they are so old that they must be considered obsolete. Mr. Whitbread's suggestion that the House should adjourn till October was lustily cheered by a large number of the Liberals, but reflection considerably damped their enthusiasm; and all the Conservative party to a man, and, in truth, a large number of the Liberals, hated the proposal. Moreover, the Commons could not command the Lords, who, I hear, were determined, if the Commons adjourned until October or November, to adjourn until February, when, of course, Parliament would have to be prorogued. If, then, the Commons were to assemble in autumn and pass the Ballot Bill, it could not be passed by the Lords, and its fate would be this:—Prorogation would destroy it; and so, if the Lords were obstinate, nothing would be gained by an adjournment of the Lower House until autumn.

Several canvassers in the employ of the great Scotch booksellers, who publish their works in numbers, have been convicted and fined, under the Pedlars Act of 1870, for selling their wares without a licence. Under the old Act they were exempt; but in the Act of last year the exemption was not inserted. Fortunately, there is a Pedlars Bill before the House now, and in this bill Mr. Winterbotham has propried to insert an exemption clause. Winterbotham has promised to insert an exempting clause. We may fancy the dismay amongst the hundreds of book canvassers on discovering that they were by law pedlars or hawkers, and must be licensed, and be under the surveillance of the police. Then if these gentlemen are hawkers, so must be the colporteurs who sell bibles and prayer-books.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The STRAND is itself again. Entertainers—that is to say, Mr. Fleming Norton and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul—have had their day, and the players are home again. I do not know who could have complained of the coolness of the season on Saturday evening last—certainly not the perspiring and vociferous crowd in the Strand gallery, nor the swells, real and sham, who kept loosening their collars as if on the verge of suffocation. The theatre, I suppose, is awkwardly situated—surrounded, in point of fact, by other buildings—and hence the obstacle to ventilation. If, however, Mrs. Swanborough's commands and the trained artfulness of architects could ensure a little fresh air, panting playgoers would be grateful; but this is not an easy thing to do. Things are now in their usual order at the Strand, and although the opening bill hinted at no suspicion of novelty, it is precisely the kind of thing appreciated by the frequenters of the theatre. There is the farce "Lodgers and Dodgers" to play them in, the "Heir at Law" in the place of honour, and Mr. H. J. Byron's burlesque, "Miss Eily O'Connor," to play them out, or, strictly speaking, to keep the public in their seats to the last moment, for no one thinks of missing a single example of word-twisting, a dance, or a parody. Mr. J. S. Clarke's Dr. Pangloss is held to be a clever thing. So it assuredly is, and Mr. J. S. Clarke is a clever man. His great strength is what is called facial expression, and his Pangloss is a very elaborate study of this art. Great men played the part before Mr. J. S. Clarke's light emerged from the envious bushel; but few of them, I should imagine, depended so implicitly and safely upon the facial expression aforesaid. Eccentric comedians are quite as much men of mannerisms as low comedians. Their humour falls into certain channels and forms of expression, which are never entirely departed from. The immortal Wellington de Boots, an intensely humorous creation, lives over again in Dr. Pangloss; but this does not militate agai

formance that seems to have lost nothing of its popularity. The rest of the characters are sustained as before, with the exception of Zekiel Homespun, now played, and very well too, by Mr. Paulton. As a genuine thing, without a vestige of the meretricious, Mr. Turner's Daniel Dowlas stands out with a force of its own. The revived burlesque goes well, and introduces a new lady, Miss Osborne Armstrong, to the theatre.

"Wonders will never cease" is a wise saw which the public will surely believe in, seeing that tragedy and the legitimate, generally speaking, have taken up their abode at the GAIETY. "Shakspeare and the musical glasses" have been mentioned in the same sentence; but "Shakspeare at the Gaiety" is an announcement startling enough to take the breath away. The obsolete dramatist of Stratford-on-Avon and the British public have each a chance—the former of scoring one more mark to the good, and the latter of proving whether they are sincere or not in their expressed desire for a Shakspearean entertainment. Mr. Walter Montgomery kindly gives the world the opportunity of enjoying this intellectual treat; and it is to be hoped playgoers will show a proper amount of gratitude for the favour conferred. A preliminary flourish or two preceded the opening of the theatre on Monday night last, when "Hamlet" was played, with Mr. Walter Montgomery, as a matter of course, in the chief character.

The tragedian is avowedly an experimental speculator. He wishes to ascertain whether a taste for the drama in its higher forms still exists among his debased countrymen. For one month the public will be on its trial; and the judge and jury, all in one, is Mr. Walter Montgomery, late of Australia and the other side of the globe. The actor will, no doubt, be much distressed if his pearls should be east before unappreciative animals; but that cruel termination to his crusade is quite possible. People have their own ideas as to how the legitimate drama should be presented. Some go so far as to say it should not be given at all except in a perfect manner—not so much in reference to scenery and dresses as to acting. The company engaged by Mr. Walter Montgomery is, perhaps, the best he could collect, but it is not brilliant; and the general representation of the play was feeble, to say the least. Mr. Montgomery's Hamlet is not remarkable for any special excellence. It is a fair average performance, carefully considered beyond a doubt, but not a model of histrionic skill. He has yet to play a round of characters, and in the mean time, he may conclude, the public are ready to receive any strong impressions he or the actors and actresses associated with him are able to create.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE British Association commenced its forty-first annual meeting, on Tuesday, in Edinburgh. The inaugural address was delivered by the new president, Sir William Thomson, LL D., He said :-

For the third time of its forty years' history the British Association is assembled in the metropolis of Scotland. The origin of the association is connected with Edinburgh in undying memory through the honoured names of Robison, Brewster, Forbes, and Johnston. In 1831, when the first meeting of the society was proposed, David Brewster wrote to Professor Phillips to beg that he would ascertain if York could furnish the accommodation necessary for a meeting so large as possibly to consist of more than one hundred individuals. Of the little band of four pilgrims from Scotland to York not one now survives; and of the seven first associates one more, Vernon Harcourt, has gone over to the majority since the association last met. On May 11 last Sir John Herschel died, in the eightieth year of his age. His name is a household word throughout Great Britain and Ireland—yes! and chrough the whole civilised world; and the nation must have a household word throughout Great Britain and Ireland—yes! and through the whole civilised world; and the nation must have a monument to him and to Faraday. With regard to his scientific work, he has urged the practical utilising of the general theory of periodicity in dynamics, especially in meteorology by the harmonic analysis, and in his discoveries in reference to crystals has established one of the most notable points of meeting between natural history and natural philosophy. He did more than any other man to introduce into Britain the powerful methods and the valuable notation of modern analysis. Of his gigantic work in astronomical observation nothing need be said. In the past year another representative man of British science is gone. Mathematics had no steadier supporter for half a century than De Morgan, whose great book on the differential calculus was a repository of all the best things that could be brought together under that title. One of the most valuable services to science which the British Association has performed has been the establishment and the twenty-nine years' maintenance of its Observalishment and the twenty-nine years' maintenance of its Observa-tory. The work of the Kew Observatory has from the com-mencement been conducted under the direction of a committee of mencement been conducted under the direction of a committee of the British Association, and annual grants from the funds of the association have been made towards defraying its expenses up to the present time. The institution now enters on a new stage of its existence. The noble liberality of a private benefactor, Mr. Gassiott, has given it a permanent independence, under the general management of a committee of the Royal Society. The success of the Kew Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory affords an example of the great gain to be earned for science by the foundation of physical observatories and laboratories for experimental research, to be conducted by qualified persons, whose duties should be, not teaching, but experimenting. The Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh has moved for the furtherance of this object in a memorial presented to the Royal Commission on Scientific Education and the Advancement of Science. The memorial points out the advantages of the Continental plan of fitting up certain instimemorian presented to the Royal Commission on Scientific Education and the Advancement of Science. The memorial points out the advantages of the Continental plan of fitting up certain institutions in which men of science may at a moderate cost pursue original researches. In Germany, as has been aptly remarked, professors of universities are never engaged unless they have already proved by their own investigations that they are to be relied upon for the advancement of science. The physical laboratories which have grown up in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh and in Owens College show the want felt of colleges of research. Up to the present time there is not a student's physical laboratory in any one of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. Besides the other work of the British Association, it has made a practice of calling occasionally for a special report on some particular branch of science from a man eminently qualified for the task. Some of these reports have led to very practical results. An immediate result of Sabine's report of 1838 was the fitting out of the Erebus and Terror for the magnetic survey of the Admiratic variety which its travellate the architecture of the Admiratic variety. mediate result of Sabine's report of 1838 was the fitting out of the Erebus and Terror for the magnetic survey of the Antarctic regions, which in its turn led to the publication of the Admiralty compass manual, now adopted as a guide by all the navies of the world. I firmly believe that it is owing to the thoroughly scientific method thus adopted by the Admiralty that no iron ship of her Majesty's Navy has ever been lost through errors of the compass. Returning to the science of terrestrial magnetism, we find in the reports of early years of the British Association ample evidence of its diligent cultivation. Sabine's great work gave, for the first time, an accurate and complete survey of terrestrial magnetism. evidence of its diligent cultivation. Sabine's great work gave, for the first time, an accurate and complete survey of terrestrial magnetism over the area of this island. He has carried on this undertaking without intermission to the present day with one constant assistant always by his side. At this moment, while we are here assembled, I believe that in their quiet summer retirement in Wales Sir Edward and Lady Sabine are at work on the magnetic chart of the world, which, if life and health are granted to them, will be completed in two years.

A detailed account of work done and knowledge gained in science Britain ought to have every year. The admirable example

science Britain ought to have every year. The admirable example afforded by the German "Fortschritte" and "Jahresbericht" is before us; but hitherto, so far as I know, no attempt has been made to follow it in Britain. It seems to me that to promote the establishment of a British year-book of science is an object to which the powerful action of the British Association would be thoroughly appropriate. In referring to recent advances in science, I simply choose some of those which have struck me as being most notable. appropriate. In referring to recent advances in science, I simply choose some of those which have struck me as being most notable. Accurate and minute measurement seems to the non-scientific imagination a less lofty and dignified work than looking for something new. But nearly all the grandest discoveries of science have been but the rewards of accurate measurement and patient, long-continued labour in the minute sifting of numerical results. Great service has been done to science by the British Association in promoting accurate measurement in various subjects. The origin of exact science in terrestrial magnetism is traceable to Gauss's invention of methods of finding the magnetic intensity in absolute measure, and the British Association has carried out the application of this invention in all parts of the world. Science even in its most lofty speculations gains much in return for benefits conferred by its application to promote the social and material welfare of men. Those who perilled and lost their money in the original Atlantic telegraph little thought that it was to be instructed in a long-neglected and discredited fundamental electric discovery of Faraday's; or that, again, when the assistance of the British Association was invoked to supply their electricians with methods for absolute measurement, they were laying the foundation for accurate electric measurement in every scientific laboratory in the world. The greatest achievement yet made in molecular theory of the properties of matter is the kinetic theory of gases, shadowed

forth by Lecreitus, definitely stated by Daniel Bernoulli, largely forth by Herapath, made a reality by Jonie, and worked out to present advanced state to the control of t

THE HARROW ACCIDENT.—HEAVY DAMAGES.—At the Marchester Assists, on Monday, before Chief Baron Kelly, the executrix of the late Mr. James Campbell Rowley, solicitor, Manchester, sued the London and North-Western Company for damages, suprained by the lose of Mr. Rowley, who

Assize, on Monday, before Chief Baron Kelly, the executrix of the late Mr. James Campbell Rowley, solicitor, Manchester, sued the London and North-Western Company for damages, sustained by the loss of Mr. Rowley, who was killed in the railway collision at Harrow, in November last. The defendants admitted the carelessness, and the only question was one of damages. Mr. Rowley was only forty-two pears of age, was carrying on a highly-remunerative practice at the time of his death, and left a widow forty years old, and six collidren, of whom the youngest was five and the cleast fitteen years of age. He also left a mother, aged sixty-one, whom he covenanted when his father died to allow £200 per annum. Mr. Rowley made on an average, during the last ten years of his life, £1650 a pear, and would, it is said, probably have made the same profit for twenty or thirty years more but for this unhappy accident. A verdict was returned for £100 damages, apportioned as follows:—To the mother, £1200; the widow, £14 0; and the children, £600 each.

THE UNIVERSITY OF STRASHOURG.—At a recent meeting of the Court of Comnon Council, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Bedford, by the propose of collecting books and works of art to replace to some extent the large and valuable library of the University of Exabourg, destroyed in the bounbardment; and to centribute, as the offer-last of the Corperation of London, copies of all the books and medals publication for the county of the county of the county of the strabourg the feeling of sincere condolence with which the citizens of London regarded their terrible diasters, and it might also be to some extent to a large ore; but it would serve to express to the people of London regarded their terrible diasters, and it might also be to some extent to a large ore; but it would serve to express to the people of London regarded their terrible diasters, and it might also be to some extent to a large ore; but it would serve to express to the people of London regarded their terribl

EPPING FOREST AND THE PUBLIC.

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At the time of the disafferesting of Hainault in 1851 Epping Forest nominally consisted of the 9000 acres given as its dimensions in the report of the Land Revenue Commissioners in 1793, who, it may be noted, at a period when the population of the metropolis was not nearly one fourth of its present numbers, were wise enough to discountenance the inclosure of Epping Forest, on account of its proximity to the metropolis. But with quiet, steady pertinacity the eneroschments had been eating into the open year after year, decade after decade, till, in 1848, the uninclosed land had been diminished to little over 7000 acres. Nobody was lynx-eyed, nor were the interests of the Crown in any way studied, when it was the very officers to whose charge the forest was intrusted that were the pioneers of the inroads. In 1848 a Select Committee of the House of Commons had proposed the disafforestation of Epping, coupling with it the important suggestion that such arrangement should secure "facilities of access to the forest for recreation and enjoyment by all classes, but especially the working classes of the eastern portion of the metropolis." In 1849 a Royal Commission was issued to inquire and report on rights and claims over the New Forest and Waltham (Epping) Forest, and especially as to unlawful inclosures within the bounds of these forests. This Commission—known as Lord Portman's Commission—was much hampered by reason of deficient powers, but it reported in 1850; and in that part of the report which deals with Epping Forest the Commissioners distinctly declare that the assertion by the Crown of forestal rights, not for the private advantage of the Sovereign, but for the benefit of the community at large, could be Forest the Commissioners distinctly declare that the assertion by the Crown of forestal rights, not for the private advantage of the Sovereign, but for the benefit of the community at large, could be no injustice to individual landowners in the forest, whose title was originally created, and had ever since notoriously continued, subject to those forestal rights and their consequences. The subreport by the secretary of the Commission is a very interesting, if somewhat complicated, document. It shows up clearly the farcical character of the Forest Cour's as then constituted. The Lard Warden as lord of several majors in the forest had private. somewhat complicated, document. It shows up clearly the farcical character of the Forest Courts as then constituted. The Lord Warden, as lord of several manors in the forest, had private interests directly antagonistic to the rights and interests both of the Crown and the commoners. The Lord Warden's steward, who was also steward of the Verderers' Court, had a direct pecuniary interest in the violation of the forest laws which it was his official duty to conserve. Three out of the four verderers, being also lords of manors, were themselves violating the laws and rights they were sworn to uphold. It is easy to believe thus that a legal and judicial system, in which one and the same person was offender, prosecutor, judge, and witness all in one, was, to quote the candid utterances of the Steward of the Verderers' Court, "a pack of moonshine" and "a sort of tomfoolery concern," and the expressions will apply to any administration of the present or the future where the administrators are not entirely disinterested, whether personally, by relationship, or by social sympathy. The recommendations of this Commission were so vague, so clogged with reservations, and so utterly destitute of practical directness, that it is not to be wondered at that nothing—whether of new legislation or of endeavours to enforce existing laws—resulted, if we except the bill of 1851 for the disafforesting of Hainault Forest, already referred to. In the same year, but not as a result of this Commission, took place the separation of the Office of Wooks which two offices had praviously keep agree.

wondered at that nothing—whether of new legislation or of endeavours to enforce existing laws—resulted, if we except the bill of 1851 for the disafforesting of Hainault Forest, already referred to. In the same year, but not as a result of this Commission, took place the separation of the Office of Wooks from the Office of Works, which two offices had previously been amalgamated. The result of this separation was to assign to the Office of Works certain Royal parks in the neighbourhood of London, in order that they might be maintained and embellished at the public expense, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Exchequer. The policy of the landed property and rights of the Crown was retained under the management of the Office of Woods, in order that the revenue should be administered for the benefit of the Exchequer. The policy of the latter department has avowedly been throughout to realise, coûte que coûte, the best financial results out of the property intrusted to its administration, and to allow itself to be influenced by no other considerations whatsoever. In accordance with this policy, we presently find the Office of Woods stirring themselves to turn a penny on the Crown rights in Epping Forest—rights theretofore unproductive directly of hard cash, indeed, but by reason of the existence of which it was that the east end of London had still outlying breathings ground open to it. The zealous Mr. Kennedy, of the Office of Woods, gave the cue to the hungry Treasury by letter written April, 1853. "He had always entertained," the letter philanthropically yet economically commences, "and still entertained an opinion that if it were possible to disafforest Epping to prevent subdivision by inclosures, and without cost to the Crown or to the public to preserve it for the enjoyments of the latter, it would be a desirable object;" but, in view of the difficulties in the way, he advised that the only practical course was the sale of the rights of the Crown, and of this he counselled the immediate adoption, as Eppi soever with the sanction of Parliament, the Commissioners of Woods pursued with an industry that, had it not fortunately been arrested, would have had the effect very soon of making the "Free Forest" a memory of the past. In the course of eight years they disposed of the forestal rights of the Crown over 4054 acres, within the forest boundaries, for sums in all amounting to £18,503 16s. 3d., or at the rate of something less than £5 an acre. Five pounds an acre! Look at the temptation. No wonder that the Woods and Forests could not resist it. It was pertinently remarked by a writer on the assistance given by neutral ambulance organisation-during the late war, that however great was the benefit, it was impossible in the nature of things to gauge it accurately. No man could dictatorially assert that this poor fellow's life was saved by that pot of Liebig, or that yonder maimed being was saved from the horrible death of pyemia or gangrene by the lint brought by the National Society's waggon in the nick of time. But not less certainly, because it could not be tabulated, was the good thus wrought immense. Who can tabulate the amount of premature mortality averted by an acre of free forest soil underlying the fresh, fragrant country air, that thrills the townsman's veins like the forest boundaries, for sums in all amounting to £18,503 16s. 3d. fresh, fragrant country air, that thrills the townsman's veins like ether? No statistician can dare say, with any approach to accuracy; but it would be a novelty to find the man who would price the value of the benefit at or below £5 an acre.

These sales of the Crown's rights took the skid out from below the wheels of the encroachment coach driven by the lords of the manor. The lands, released from the forestal right of the Crown, were inclosed with ease and alacrity, since there was now no obstacle but a few weak, disorganised faineant copyholders, who could be bought off for a trille or totally disregarded. Whole manors disappeared bodily as forest land; they were inclosed, broken up, built on, cultivated. It is worth while to give some evidences of the amount of loss to the public resulting from this action of the Woods and Forests:—

Manors,	Acres of Uninclosed Forest previous to Sale of Crown Rights.					Acres left Uninclosed in 1861.	
Loughton	 		1300				3
Chigwell	 		320				None
Woodford	 		365				63
Wanstead	 		740				340
Theydon Bois	 0.0		360				37
Highams	 		72				10

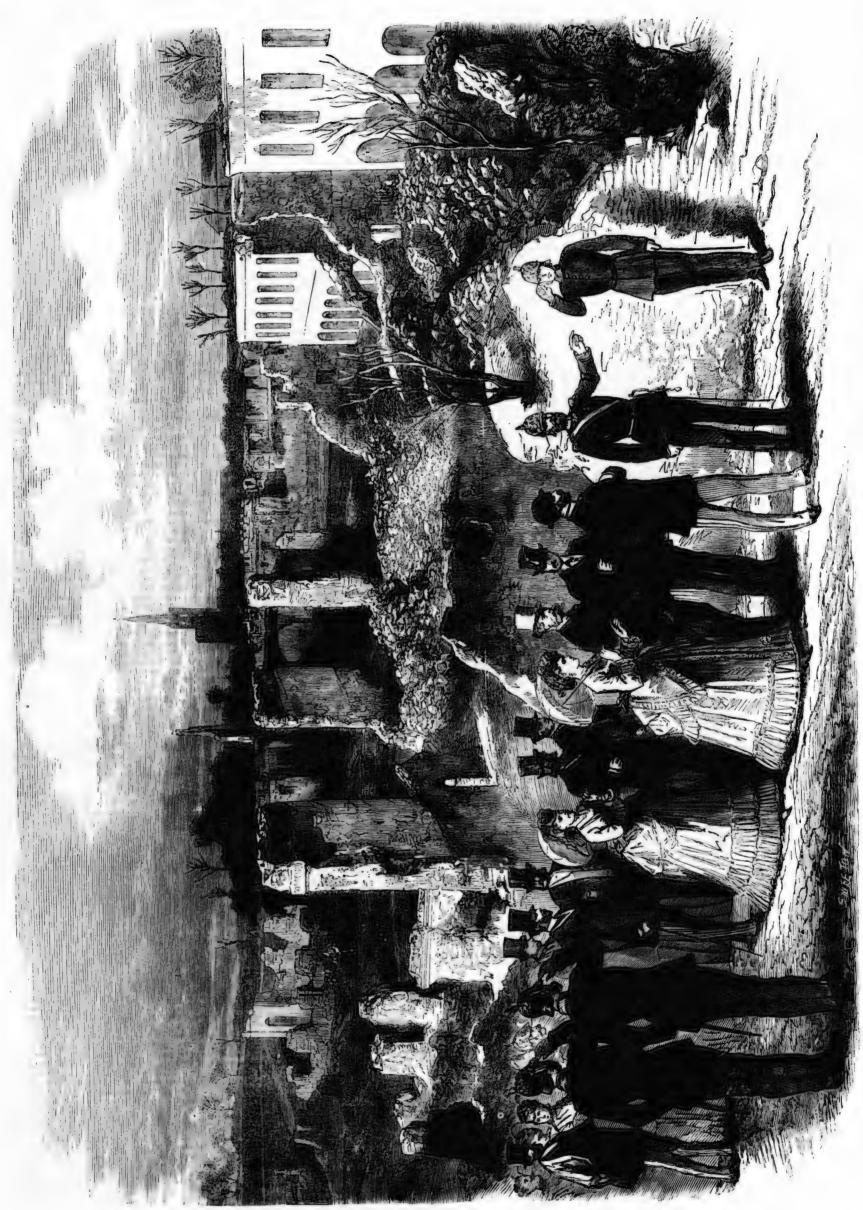
in the same year, the House of Commons resolved on an address to the Queen praying for the prohibition within fifteen miles of the metropolis of further sales of Crown lands or Crown forestal rights calculated to facilitate inclosures. The tenor of the reply to this address put a stop to any new treaties for further sales of the Crown's forestal rights. In the same Session was appointed Mr. Torrens's Committee to inquire into the management of the forest, which reported in favour of provision being made "for securing an adequate portion of the forest for those purposes of health and recreation for which it has been proved to the Committee this forest has from time immemorial been enjoyed by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and the metropolis." Government made no effort to give effect to the recommendations of this mittee this forest has from time immemorial been enjoyed by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and the metropolis." Government made no effort to give effect to the recommendations of this Committee. Meanwhile the Commissioner of Woods, arrested by the Parliamentary action of 1863, in making the Crown forestal rights productive by selling at £5 an acre, could not, in the interests of economy, see his way to spending a penny to protect unproductiveness; and accordingly existing encroachments continued, and fresh ones were made without let or hindrance. In the Session of 1861-5 a Select Committee, consisting of twentyone members, of which Mr. Locke was chairman, and Mr. Cowper Temple (then First Commissioner of Works) was a member, was appointed to inquire into the best means for preserving for public use the forests and open spaces in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. This Committee in its report regretted that no proceedings had been taken against encroachers, and pronounced a strong opinion that it was the duty of Government to vindicate the rights of the Crown regardless of cost, and to deal with such rights in a liberal spirit, less with a view to pecuniary profit than to the public advantage for purposes of recreation. The course of conduct adopted by the office of Woods and Forests the Committee earnestly deprecated, and recommended that the forest rights should be vigilantly maintained, without regard to the question of cost, for the purpose of preventions. recreation. The course of conduct adopted by the office of Woods and Forests the Committee earnestly deprecated, and recommended that the forest rights should be vigilantly maintained, without regard to the question of cost, for the purpose of preventing all future inclosures, and to preserve the forest in its then extent and wild uninclosed condition. The Government of the day (in which the present Premier was Chancellor of the Exchequer) having frankly accepted the views and recommendations of the Committee, Mr. Cowper-Temple, in his Ministerial capacity as First Commissioner of Works, introduced and carried in the following year the Metropolitan Commons Act as a Government measure. By this Act the Inclosure Commissioners were prohibited from entertaining proposals for the inclosure of any common within the metropolitan police district; and persons interested were invested with power to provide by scheme for the local management of open spaces within that district, special authority being given to the Commissioners of Woods and the Commissioners of Works respectively, to consent, on behalf of the Crown, to any such scheme which affected the rights of the Crown, to any such scheme which affected the rights of the Crown, buring the first debate on the Metropolitan Commons Act, Mr. Locke made some observations on the subject of Epping Forest, and inquired the intentions of the Government, to which Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, replied that the Government had made an arrangement with respect to those rights, with the concurrence of her Majesty, which would bring them out of a state of conflict with the interests of the community. And a few weeks subsequently Mr. Gladstone introduced the Crown Lands Bill, which contained a clause, in fulfilment of that pledge, transferring the Crown rights in Epping Forest from the Office of Works. The bill, including the clause referred to, became law on Aug. 10, 1866.

The combined effect of the Metropolitan Commons Act and the

present Session no proceedings were taken, either to vindicate the rights of the Crown or to improve the management of the forest. As a consequence of this wilful neglect, previous encroachments continued to acquire confirmation by mere lapse of time, and fresh encroachments continued to be made, in defiance of the rights of the Crown and to the lasting detriment of the public. A strenuous representation of these evils was made by the Commons Preservation Society to Mr. Layard, then First Commissioner of Works, in May, 1869, but without effect. Readers are familiar with more recent utterances on the part of Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton in reply to representations on this subject. The Government was explicitly stated not to be a "paternal" Government, and remained supine in the face of "paternal" Government, and remained supine in the face of encroachments made since the renewed agitation commenced. That agitation culminated in an indignation meeting held on Saturday, July 8, on Wanstead Flats, an after episode of which was the destruction of the fences of an encroachment. Under a pressure which made continuous inertness inexpedient, a Ministerial Bill has been brought in, purporting to have for its object the carrying into effect of an address presented to the Queen by the House of Commons in February, 1870, praying "that she might take such measures as in her judgment she might deem most expedient, in order that Epping Forest might be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public."—

Daily News.





BISMARCK AT VARZIN.

It has now come to be quite understood that when Prince von Bismarck wishes to be particularly quiet—when he has any special scheme to elaborate or any awkward difficulty to get over—his scheme to elaborate or any awkward difficulty to get over—his scheme to elaborate or any awkward difficulty to get over—his scheme to elaborate or any awkward difficulty to get over—his scheme to elaborate or any awkward difficulty to get over—his scheme to elaborate or any awkward difficulty well under-varin for "rest and relaxation;" and it is equally well understood that what the German Chancellor calls "rest and relaxation" would to most other men signify very hard work. It will be remembered by those who took special note of events that these periods of retirement were frequent just before the war with periods of retirement were frequent just before the war with periods of retirement were frequent just before the war with periods of retirement were frequent just before the war with periods of retirement were frequent just before the war with periods of retirement were frequent just before the war with periods and schemes. Schall move last year. It is curious, in fact, that meditating his fatal move last year. It is curious, in fact, that meditating his fatal move last year. It is curious, in fact, that meditating his fatal move and schemes, whether of offence or defence, to be licked into shape, and schemes, whether of offence or defence, to be licked into shape, and schemes, whether of offence or defence, to be licked into shape, and schemes, whether of offence or defence, to be licked into shape, and schemes, whether of offence or defence, to be licked into shape, and schemes, whether of offence or defence, to be precarious at Prince lister of defence, to be precarious at Prince lister of the depths of his own content of the security of the depths of his own content of the security, period of the depths of his own content of the security of the depths of his own content of the security of the depths

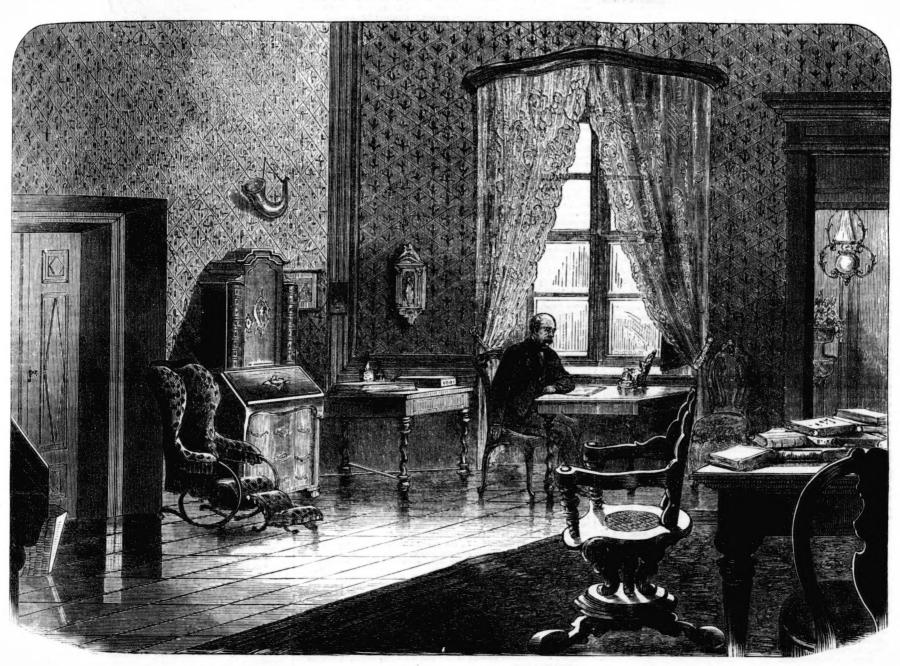
even must be humoured. The Döllinger movement probably simplifies considerably the problem Prince Bismarck has to solve, and the suppression of the Catholic department in the Ministry of Public Worship at Berlin, thereby placing all sects on a footing of equality and under common control, is probably the first indication that the Minister sees his way, and does not mean to tolerate any nonsense from the Infalliblists. Be these speculations sound or not, however, a glimpse of "Bismarck at Home" is worth having, and we are sure, therefore, that our readers will thank us for the Engraving we this week lay before them.

CANARDS IN PARIS.

Paris, Monday, July 31.

A New trade—or industrie, as the French would call it—has sprung up in Paris. Formerly (I speak of a hundred years ago, as it seems, before the war broke out) we were by no means left ignorant of what was meant by the word canard; but in those days the term was applied to news, more or less false, of what had happened. We have changed all that now. "Wild ducks" of the past, or even of the present, are no more thought worth the trouble of hatching, and so we make them up of what is unlikely to happen in the future. These few preliminary words are somewhat necessary before speaking of a very large bird of the web-footed kind that has been flying about Paris for the last week. The first (and even the second and third) time I heard the tale it seemed to me so utterly absurd as to be hardly worth while repeating. But since then it seems to be strong on the wing; and so, partly because I found a respectable member of the French press who believed in it, and partly because of the old saying that there is Paris, Monday, July 31.

never smoke without fire, I shall now repeat it, merely declaring, before doing so, that I consider it to be as absurd a "blague" as ever was invented on the Boulevards, and without the shadow of a shade of truth to give it a raison d'être. The story is that in Paris we are on the eve of what the Spaniards call a pronunciamiento; that Gambetta has, by force of intrigues with Generals Faidherbe, Chanzy, Cremer, Billot, and other superior officers, managed to get a large portion of the army under his influence; that, upon some given day not very far off, we shall awake and find that M. Thiers, General Cissey, M. Victor Lefranc, and the rest of the Ministers, as well as M. Grévy, the President of the Assembly, are prisoners at Mazas; that a regiment of the troops faithful to Gambetta will occupy the Chamber, and the Assembly be declared dissolved; that another election of deputies will be made, and, the prefects of the various departments having been changed in the mean time, the result of the election will be to send a large majority of ultra-Republicans to the Chamber. The Assembly will then be declared constituent; Gambetta will be named President of the Republic for life, and the Republic declared to be beyond the interference of even universal suffrage; that things will go from bad to worse until the nation gets thoroughly tired of the very name of republic; and that then the saviour of France will appear from Chiselhurst. The army will greet him with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" he will take command of every person and everything; we shall return to the palmy days of purely personal government, and live happily for ever after—or at least until another revolution oversets the whole of this pleasant arrangement. In other countries none but a maniac would care even to repeat this absurd tale; but not so in Paris. There are scores of



PRINCE VON BISMARCK IN HIS STUDY AT VARZIN.

men who have heard the folly from some one or other, who go about shaking their heads and saying that Thiers has not another month before him as Chief of the Executive Power, and that Gambetta, with all his Bohemian following, will resume the place he vacated at Bordeaux.

They have really talked themselves into something like a belief of the invention. It is true that, with few exceptions, those who ventilate the story are men who hope for a return of the old days. But to a Parisian what is new is always of greater interest than what is true; and the novelty of this future revolution renders it particularly charming to the extraordinary population of this wonderful city. In saying that there is never smoke without fire, I referred more particularly to a spirit of discontent in the army, of which I made mention in a former letter. The heaven-born Generals of Gambetta—to say nothing of the Colonels with two years' service, and the Captains who had been less than a year out of the School of St. Cyr—are no doubt exceedingly annoyed at not being able to run on in the same speedy manner, and either get lucrative commands in the colonies or else rise to the top of the tree as quickly as if they had been until now regularly promoted. being able to run on in the same speedy manner, and either get lucrative commands in the colonies or else rise to the top of the tree as quickly as if they had been until now regularly promoted. But between even much grumbling and a Republican repetition of December, 1852, there is a very wide difference. I won't say that the programme I have given may not happen, for with the French the improbable often becomes the probable. But, in common with every man who looks calmly at passing events, I do not believe it at all likely nor possible. If the Assembly comes to Paris after the vacation, events might, perhaps, turn out differently. Even with the comparatively few demagogues who are now in the Chamber, matters might be made anything but pleasant to the deliberations of the deputies, if they happened to tread on the toes of the ultra-Republicans. The hereditary i surgents of this town have a fixed idea that they have a right to turn out any

Ministry and send to the right about any Corps Législatif with whom they don't agree. So long as the Assembly remains at Versailles any coup de main would be impossible; but, once back at the Palais Bourbon, nothing could be easier, as the history of 1830, 1848, and 1852—not to speak of minor affairs of the kind—

fully proves.
So much, then, for the latest canard that has been sent flying about Paris. To say there is no cause whatever for it would be about Paris. To say there is no cause whatever for it would be to state what is not true. There is a great deal of discontent amongst the officers who were wrongly promoted by Gambetta; and there are thousands of adventurers either too ignorant or too idle to gain their bread who look forward to the next revolution in the same spirit that betting men who have been unfortunate during the year hope in the next racing season to make up for the past. But, as a whole, this programme is out of the question. There are demagogues in the Assembly, grumblers in the army, and would be leaders of revolutions everywhere in this unfortunate country; but there are also men of order, and the immense majority of the army would be loyal to the lawful Government of the country, no matter what took place. As to the return of the Empire, we know all about that. But that the Empire has any—the slightest—chance of triumphing again in France, no one who has eyes to see and ears to hear can for one moment believe. Every word of the old, old story is familiar to us. We have been has eyes to see and ears to hear can for one moment believe. Every word of the old, old story is familiar to us. We have been told by these preachers again and again the same tale: how France is not fit to govern herself; how the French require a hand of iron to rule them; how their Parliamentary Government is a farce, and a farce which they laugh at; how trade will never revive until luxury return to France, and how luxury can only return with the Napoleonic dynasty; how Paris was wealthy, if not virtuous, under the Empire; and how the best thing that could happen to the nation would be for all the gentlemen, manu-

facturers, landed proprietors, and others who have seats in the Assembly to return to the place whence they came, and leave the Government of France to the Emperor again. The whole story has been so often repeated that it is not to be wondered at if we find it renewed now, only with some variation in the preface. That the Empire could ever be brought about through the National Assembly even the Imperialists themselves admit to be impossible. The extreme Right and the extreme Left the Catholics and the Freethinkers the Marquis de Lampiere. Left, the Catholics and the Freethinkers, the Marquis de Dampierre and Louis Blanc, the White Flag and the Red, the Pontifical Zouaves and the Garibaldians—all would join to prevent a return

of the Bonaparte family.

It is, however, e-rtain that within the last few days there has grown up an undefined fear, not so much of what is likely as of what might take place in the event of anything happening to M. Thiers; and in nearly all the sensible newspapers the question of defining M. Thiers's power and giving his Government a more determined standing has been agitated. My information leads me to believe that both in the Right and Left Centre of the Chamber to believe that both in the Right and Left Centre of the Chamber this feeling is prevalent, and that it will most likely be formally proposed in the Chamber before the vacations, which are likely to commence in about a fortnight. It would be worse than foolish to propose anything of the kind in the Assembly before any clear understanding was arrived at by the different political parties in their respective unions. The question of naming M. Thiers President of the Republic for two years is one which either ought not to be named in the Chamber, or, if mooted, ought to be carried by a very large majority. There is reason to believe that this understanding has been brought about, and that before the Assembly breaks up the motion will be made, and voted by at least four fifths of the Chamber.—Correspondent of "Daily Telegraph."

MUSIC.

The only event of the week necessary to record under this head is the production of Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," by Mr. Mapleson, on Tuesday. Written in 1831, brought to England by Pasta and on Tuesday. Written in 1831, brought to England by Pasta and Rubini the same year, and subsequently adopted by Grisi, the work was frequently played in London down to 1852, since when it has not been heard. The policy of its revival now is doubtful, especially as the part of Anna cannot be made to suit the mature years, appearance, and powers of Mdlle. Titiens. Nevertheless, the first performance elicited all the tokens of success, applause and recalls being the order of the evening. Henry VIII. was impersonated with great vigour and character by Signor Agnesi; Jane Seymour found an adequate representative in Madame Sinico, as did Smeaton in Mdlle. Fernandez. Signor Prudenza was noisy as Lord Percy; and Signor Caravoglia quiet as Rocheford. The band and chorus were perfect; but not all these excellencies could remove an impression that the time for "Anna Bolena" has gone by. Repeated on Thursday, the opera will close Mr. Mapleson's season to-night. Next week we shall offer some observations, by way of review, of the work done at both Italian houses. Italian houses.

NEW MUSIC.

Valse pour Piano sur l'Opéra de Gounod, "Irene" (Reine de Saba). Arrangée par F. Burgmüller. London: Metzler and Co. The many charming melodies in Gounod's comparatively little-

known opera deserve more attention from transcribers and arrangers than they have hitherto received. Her Bergmüller's waltz is a case in proof. He has used in the introduction the characteristic chorus of Sabeans, and the body of the work teems with pretty subjects, recalling some of the most effective portions of the opera. arrangement is all that can be desired, and we give the waltz a place among the very best of the season.

Godfrey's Chilpéric Quadrille, on Airs from Hervé's popular Opera London: Metzler and Co.

The more piquant thenes of the French opera bouffe are here turned to dance purposes with good effect by Mr. Charles Godfrey, of the Royal Horse Guards. Even those who look with unaffected contempt upon M. Hervé and all his works need not disdain the quadrille he has inspired. It is a very vivacious quadrille, with unlimited "go" in it.

The Crumpled Letter. Words by Frederic Broughton; Music by Mrs. Alfred Phillips. London: Metzler and Co.

The story of "The Crumpled Letter" arises from an anecdote of the late war, which tells how a loving epistle from home was found crushed in the hand of a dead soldier. A more touching subject could not be desired, and the poet has turned it to good account in fairly expressive verses. Mrs. Phillips's music aims to produce effect by means of a simple melody in combination with an equally simple accompaniment, leaving the singer all necessary scope for the graces of delivery. The song lies within the range of most voices, and presents no difficulty to those amateurs who prefer being their own accompanyists.

The Practical Choir-Master. A Quarterly Publication of Origina Anthems, Canticles, and other Music suitable for use in Divine Service. Edited by W. SPARK, Mus. Doc., organist of Leeds Townhall, &c. London: Metzler and Co.

Service. Edited by W. Spark, Mus. Doc., organist of Leeds Townhall, &c. London: Metzler and Co.

We have given the title of this new musical serial at full length, that its scope and design may have the benefit of an official exposition. Perhaps, however, this object will be better served if we run through the contents of the first number in the order of their appearance. Mr. Henry Smart contributes a setting of the "Te Deum" which combines the chant and "service" forms with happy effect. The music is plain and massive; not beyond the reach of village choirs, nor such as more trained bodies need be ashamed to use. An introit, "Not unto us, O Lord," and a Kyrie Eleison are the works of Sir Julius Benedict, who has kept well in view the exigencies of congregational singing. Another introit, or short anthem, "I will love Thee, O Lord," comes from the pen of M. Darnault, organist of St. Roch. It is a simple melody, with unison chorus; has an agreeably-harmonised organ accompaniment, and belongs to the class of sacred music most adapted to arrest the attention of a miscellaneous congregation. An anthem "Plead Thou my cause," by Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart., worthily sustains the reputation of the Oxford Professor. There are passages in it of great and striking power. Professor R. P. Stewart's offertory sentences are not remarkable; but, on the other hand, Dr. Spark's monotone responses to the Litany are likely to be of great use. From these observations the reader can form an opinion of the new magazine, so far as No. 1 is a sample. That there is room for the work those best know who are most fully aware of the great interest now felt in church music all the country over. country over.

Ferdinand Heller's Grand March. Composed for the opening the International Exhibition, 1871. Arranged by HENRY GOODBAN. London: Metzler and Co.

Whatever conflicting opinions may be entertained as to the merits of Dr. Heller's March, there can be none as respects the worth of Mr. Goodman's arrangement for the piano. He has taken a more merciful view of the exactions to be made upon amateur ability than Dr. Heller himself, who naturally wished to crowd into music for two hands as many features of his full score as possible. The result is not only additional ease, but added clearness. The themes of the march stand out well, and whatever merit belongs to them has the best possible chance of asserting itself. We can recommend Mr. Goodban's arrangement without the least reserve. asserting itself. We can without the least reserve.

The Opal Ring. Ballads. Words by G. P. Metzler; Music by VIRGINIA GABRIEL. London: Metzler and Co.

The opening phrases of this song irresistibly remind us of Bishop's "Chough and Crow," but the resemblance proceeds no further, and we soon come upon music thoroughly distinctive of its prolific composer. There is a good deal of feeling in the music, and not a few indications of that power which, if Miss Gabriel wroteless, would stand a better chance of development. The wrote less, would stand a better chance of development. The song is adapted for a low soprano or tenor voice, and is simply

The Collier's Young Daughter. Part-Song. Composed by HENRY W. GOODBAN. London: Metzler and Co.

The quaint words of this piece are accompanied by equally quaint music, both reflecting the style and taste of a bygone time. As a change from effusions modern in character, the part-song deserves to have a place in the repertory of our numerous choral associations. It would not only afford a relief, but interest and amuse on its own merits.

The Musical Bijou. No. 27. Nine Christy Minstrels' Songs. London: Metzler and Co.

London: Metzler and Co.

There is a large public for the songs, comic and sentimental, which have for so many years filled the smaller St. James's Hall, and to that section of musical amateurs a chance of buying nine and to that section of sixpence will be specially welcome. of their favourite pieces for sixpence will be specially welcome. Among the nine are "U-pi-dee," "The Dutchman's Wee Dog," "Mother kissed me in my dream," and "Shoo, fly! don't bother me." What more need be said?

ENGLISH WORKMEN IN PARIS .- Lord Lyons has sent a despatch to the Poreign Office in which he announces that many British workmen have recently gone over to Paris, in the expectation of finding employment in the works which are going on for the repair of the districts that suffered during the second siece. Lord Lyons states that there is no special demand for foreign labour in Paris, at the present moment; and he points out that those who leave their homes in search of speculative employment abroad have no claim on her Majesty's Government for a free return passage:

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The Lord Chief Baron has been engaged for two days, at the Manchester Assizes, in trying an action which a young woman named Blamire brought against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to recover damages for injuries which she sustained in an accident on the defendants' line. The defendants disputed their liability, alleging that this accident, in which several other passengers were severely injured, was not owing to their negligence, but was attributable to the accidental breaking of the tire of a wheel. The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Quain, alleged it to be difficult, if not impossible, to say whether the broken tire was the cause or the consequence of the accident. The carriage was twenty two years old, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company was not particularly distinguished among railway companies either for the comfort, or the beauty, or the cleanliness of its carriages. The tire was made of Bessemer steel by Messrs. Cammel and Co., Sheffield, and put on in the railway company's works at Miles Platting in April, 1870. It was about five inches wide, and was attached to the wheels while red hot by four rivets of about an inch in diameter. That, he concluded, was a very bad and obsolete way of putting on a tire. Amongst other recommendations to railway companies by the Board of Trade was the following:—"The tires of all wheels should be so secured to the rims of the wheels as to prevent them from flying open when fractured." Long before 1870 there was a well-known mode of putting on these tires without any rivets at all, called Mansell's patent. That was the usual mode of putting on tires, which avoided the use of rivets. One of the witnesses called to support the plaintiff's case was Colonel Rich, the Government inspector of railways, who said that Mansell's patent, which is to put a steel tire round a wooden disk, was perfectly efficient. The Board of Trade had no case of failure of that patent on record. Counselfor the company contended that the breakage was wholly beyond their control. I

VISITORS TO THE ROYAL ARSENAL. WOOLWICH, can only be admitted to inspect the various departments on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when they must be provided with an order from the War Office. These orders can be obtained by British subjects on application to the War Office, Pall mall. The Rotando on Woolwich common is open to vicitors every day, except Saturday, without an order.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—It was recently announced that the Emperor Napoleon intended to take up his residence at the Château of Arenenberg, in Switzerland. The Journal de Lyon declares that the French Government has protested against this step. A Berne paper now points out that the Emperor Napoleon is a Swiss subject, having acquired the right of citizenship at Thurgau, and having, in virtue of it, served in the Swiss army. Apart from this, however, it trust that the right of asylum will be accorded to the Emperor as to any other foreigner. A member of the French Assembly has given notice of a motion that the property of the Emperor Napoleon shall be confiscated and the proceeds distributed among the sufferers by the war.

the sufferers by the war.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board Mr. Hepworth Dixon moved that the committee as well as the board meetings should be open to the public and the press. An amendment, moved by Mr. Reed, M.P., was, however, carried, declaring the expediency of committee meetings being private. The Finance Committee were authorised to borrow £100,000 from the Public Works Loans commissioners at 3½ per cent. It was resolved, on the recommendation of the Works Committee, to take over from its managers the Ragged Schools in Church-street, Chelsea, this being the first school so transferred. The second report on the scheme of education was afterwards brought up, and discussed at some length.

discussed at some length.

THE NEW ACT ON DOGS.—The Act to provide further protection against dogs has just been printed. Stray dogs may be detained and sold, or destroyed. Dangerous dogs may be destroyed. The local authority may, if a mad dog, or a dog suspected of being mad, is found within their jurisdiction, make, and, when made, vary or revoke, an order placing such restrictions as they think expedient on all dogs not being under the control of any person during such period as may be prescribed in such order, throughout the whole of their jurisdiction, or such part thereof as may be prescribed in such order. Penalties are to be imposed, and the provisions contained in the Act as to the detention and sale or destruction of dogs found straying on the highway shall apply to dogs found at large in contravention of an order made. The statue is to be cited as "The Dog Act, 1871."

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Thames Embankment met, on Wednesday, to consider their report. The conclusion arrived at by a considerable majority, in spite of the opposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney-General, supported by Mr. Laird and Mr. Anderson, is favourable to the claims of the public. On the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, a resolution was passed recommending that the greater part of the land in dispute, about two acres in extent, should be estapart as a public garden, to be held from the Office of Woods, under a lease of thirty one years, by the Metropolitan Board of Works, at a rental on the same scale as that paid by the Duke of Buccleuch and other lessees of Crown property. To the Crown itself is reserved for building purposes the line of land continuous with the houses in Whitehall-gardens. The Committee asks the Government to take the necessary steps to give effect to this resolution.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.—In the Lords' division on Monday night the

necessary steps to give effect to this resolution.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.—In the Lords' division on Monday night the following Peers, seventeen in number, who voted with the Government on the recond reading of the Army Bill, went into the lobby with the Duke of Richmond: — Marquis Camden, the Earls of Cawdor, Derby, Devon, Fitzwilliam, Harrowby, Longford, Nelson, Romney, Somers, Stanhope, and Stradbroke; Viscounts Midleton and Sidmouth; and Lords Dunsany, Lytton, and Standey of Alderley. The Marquis of Glanricarde, who, on the former occasion, voted against the second reading, now supported the Government. In both divisions the following Liberal Peers voted with the Opposition:—The Marquises of Donegal and Townshend; Earls Radnor and Russell; Lords Aveland, Romilly, Stratheden, Vernon, and Vivian. As in the previous division, no prelate went with the majority, while there voted with the minority the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Chichester, and Oxford. On July 17 the number of Peers who took part in the division was 285, while on the passing of the vote of censure only 241 noble Lords.

THE BAKK HOLLDAY ON MONDAY NEVE.—The first helden leaves the second reading in the content of the content in the division.

recorded their votes.

THE BANK HOLIDAY ON MONDAY NEXT.—The first holiday in August under the new Act, passed on May 25 last (34 Vict., c. 17), as to banks in the United Kingdom, takes place on Monday next. All bills due on bank holidays are to be payable on the following day. "No person shall be compellable to make any payment or do any act upon such bank holidays, which he could not be compellable to do or make on Christmas Day or Good Friday, and the obligation to make such payment and to do such act shall apply to the day following such bank holiday, and the making of such payment and the doing such act on such following day shall be equivalent to payment of the money or performance of the act on the holiday." Her Majesty may appoint special bank holidays by Royal proclamation. The bank holiday in England and Ireland is to be on "the first Monday in August," and in Scotland on "the first Monday of August." The bank holidays are, in England and Ireland, Easter Monday, the Monday in Whitzun week, the first Monday in August, and Dec. 26, if a week day; and in Scotland on New-Year's Day, Christmas Day (if either fallson a Sunday, the Monday to be a bank holiday), Good Friday, the first Monday of May, and the first Monday of August.

CIVIL-LIST PENSIONS.—From a Parliamentary return, published on

the Monday to be a bank holiday), Good Friday, the first Monday of August.

CIVIL-LIST PENSIONS.—From a Parliamentary return, published on Monday, it appears that the pensions granted during the year ending June 20 last were as follow: -Gavin Milroy, doctor of medicine, £100, in consideration of his medical services under Government, and especially in the Urlmen, and of the injury which he thereby professionally sustained; Mr. Denis Florence M'Carthy, barrister-at-law, £100, in consideration of his literary merit as a poet; Miss Agnes Strickland, £160, in recognition of the merit displayed in her historical works; Mrs. Elizabeth Anster, £50, in consideration of the literary services of her husband, the late John Anster, LLD.; Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, doctor of laws, £100 additional yearly pension to that of £100, granted on June 18, 1863, in recognition of his theological labours, and to enable him to complete his ecclesiastical works; Mr. Charles Tilston Beke, £100, in consideration of his scientific attainments, and of the loss of his emoluments as non-resident assayer for the Mint; Mrs. Emily Coles, widow of Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, £150, in consideration of her husband's services as inventor of the turret-ship system; Mr. Warwick Brookes, £100, in consideration of his talent as an artist; Miss Winifred Mary Wyes, £100, in consideration of the diplomatic services of her uncle, Sir Thomas Wyse, and of her own limited circumstances; Sir R. Stanford, Knight, £100, in consideration of the losses which he has suffered in consequence of the assistance which he afforded to the Government at the Cape of Good Hope in 1849; Mr. James Robinson Planché, Somerset Herald in the College of Arms, £100, in recognition of Mis literary services 1 total, £1200,

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

According to the report of Colonel Henderson on the metropolitan police for the year 1870, the force under the command of the Colonel is not only the best police in the world, but is superhumanly perfect. The London police do all that they ought to do, and leave undone all they ought not to do. They are zealous, clever, successful, and excessively sweet-tempered. They are literally our guardian angels. It is true that twenty-one were charged before magistrates, and four of them were acquitted; but, as Colonel Henderson reminds the Home Secretary, the total force is 9160 men. A few paragraghs lower down we remark that 162 were compelled to resign for misconduct, and that 247 were dismissed for misconduct. Perhaps we are hard to please, but it occurs to us that when 409 men out of 9160 are in one year evicted for misconduct, the fact hardly harmonises with the

dismissed for misconduct. Perhaps we are hard to please, but it occurs to us that when 409 men out of 9160 are in one year evicted for misconduct, the fact hardly harmonises with the gallant Colonel's excessively triumphant report. Like other commanders, Colonel Henderson would have nought but praise for his men, and it is a cruel necessity which compels him to slip in the statistics of misconduct.

In 1870 there were 71,269 apprehensions and 46,193 convictions, and of the apprehensions 21,625 were for being drunk or drunk and disorderly. We have not before us the returns, but we doubt not the convictions for drunkenness were nearly as large as the number of apprehensions, and that in other cases at least half the accused persons were discharged and acquitted. This being so, the return is more favourable to the zeal than to the discretion of our guardian "angels." The Colonel remarks that the proportion of convictions to apprehensions was greater in 1870 than in 1869. No fault can be found with the police for rejoicing in that result, because it is to the discredit of the police if they arrest innocent persons. But this ought to make magistrates and juries careful in receiving the testimony of the police. It is not, and, we will add, cannot be impartial testimony. The police have a professional interest in securing the conviction of those whom they have apprehended.

Colonel Henderson is jubilant at the success of the detective

hended.

Colonel Henderson is jubilant at the success of the detective force. With the Pook trial fresh in the public memory, it may be asked if the detective force is engaged to investigate the greatest crimes. We are confident that if we had a powerful and skilful detective force there would be a marked diminution of crimes the object of which is plunder. When the business of robbing ceases to pay, it will not be followed. Colonel Henderson reports that the total number of indictable offences in 1870 was 14,871, and that the percentage of convictions was 19-19 per cent. We do not think that these figures are so particularly creditable to the detective force. to the detective force.

to the detective force.

We are not surprised to learn that the general opinion of the metropolitan police is in favour of the working of the Habitual Criminals Act, since whilst the habitual criminal was not punishable the utmost efforts of the police were in vain. No doubt the Act will from time to time be amended and improved; but the relice must be careful not so to work it as to compele a person who Act will from time to time be amended and improved; but the police must be careful not so to work it as to compel a person who has been once convicted of crime to be a criminal always. The Habitual Criminals Act confers very extensive and unusual powers, and such powers are apt to be abused, not from evil intent but from excess of zeal. Even those who have been convicted of crime ought not to be sent back to prison on the unsupported suspicions of the police. Colonel Henderson says, "It may be worthy of consideration whether, if the giving of false names were made an offence, it would not materially assist in the identification of prisoners." No doubt if persons were compelled to use only their lawful names, the work of identification would be very easy; but making the use of a false name an offence will not effect the desirable result. Persons who carry on a career of crime will have to incur the additional penalty allotted to the use of an alias.

Whilst we cannot profess ourselves satisfied with the metro-

able result. Persons who carry on a carry of a carry incur the additional penalty allotted to the use of an alias.

Whilst we cannot profess ourselves satisfied with the metropolitan police, we are not unmindful that their duties are difficult and onerous; and we believe that, considering the enormous extent, population, and wealth of London, the force is numerically insufficient. Colonel Henderson is able and zealous, and we doubt not that he will vastly improve the metropolitan police; and we must add that there is an ample margin for improvement.—Law Lawral

COLUMBIA MARKET.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts, having spent a quarter of a million on Columbia Market, has applied for and (by the passing of the Columbia Act, 1871) obtained permission to spend £60,000 more in improving the approaches to it. and in making sundry other alterations in connection with it, after which she proposes to hand it over, with all it she longings, to the Corporation, if that body will consent to take care of it. The last clause of the bill gives authority for the laying down of a tramway, extending for nearly a mile in length from the Great Eastern Railway to the market. By this means the fish-trucks, as they arrive, can be at once placed on the line and drawn directly into the market, thus bringing it into communication with the fishing grounds throughout the country.

M. MAZZINI ON THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.—The Roma del Popolo contains a letter from Mazzini, in which he warns the Italian workmen against the theories of the International. He says that he always refused to co-operate with this society. "It is led," he proceeds, "by a council, the soul of which is ——, a German by birth; an intelligent man, but, like Proudhon, a destructive spirit; of domineering character, jealous of the influence of others, without any special philosophical or religious conviction, and with more hatred, I fear, than love for mankind. The laternational exercised a prominent influence on the Paris insurrection, especially the latter half of it. You know my opinion on this rising, on its programme, and on the acts which have disgraced it. Its programme bas not found any supporters in France, and the revolution in Paris has, for the first time, been isolated and defeated. You must judge the International by the objects for which it works, and not by the number of its supporters. You know, as I do, that no power can be permanent which is not based on truth and justice. . . The doctrines preached by the leaders and principal members of the International are as follow:—I. The denial of God, who is the only, eternal, and unshakable foundation of your duties and rights. 2. The denial of the Fatherland and the nation—namely, of the points of support which you may all employ to save your interests and those of humanity. 3. The denial of all personal property—namely, of every inducement to produce more than what is absolutely necessary for daily life. Property, when it is the result of work, represents physical activity, as thought represents intelligence. These few words will suffice to teach you that the International can in no way be of any use to your cause." M. MAZZINI ON THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY .- The Roma del Popolo

activity, as thought represents intelligence. These few words will suince to teach you that the International can in no way be of any use to your cause."

THE BURNING OF BAZEILLES.—The Aligemeins Zeitung has published the following defence by Baron von der Tann, Commander in Chief of the Bavarian army, to the charges brought against the Bavarian army, in relation to the shocking configgration of Bazeilles:—"Reproaches have been made against the troops of the 1st Bavarian Army Corps and the 8th Prussian Infantry Division in several newspapers, more especially in the Times of Sept. 15, 1870, in a letter signed the Duke of Fitz-James, and dated 'Paris, Sept. 12,' to the effect that they acted with unjustifiable cruelty during the combat of Sept. 1, 1870, towards the inhabitants of this place. Bavarian and Prussian soldiers were said to have set fire to the village in order to punish the inhabitants for taking part in its defence. The National Guard, it was said, had nearly perished; the inhabitants having taking refuge in the cellars, women and children had all been burnt. Out of 2000 inhabitants only 300 had survived, and it was related that the Bavarians had driven whole families back into the flames and shot women trying to escape. In order not to oppose a simple denial to such accusations, and to be able to prove their untruth by documents, I have refrained from replying during the war, but after the conclusion of peace I made an exact and complete investigation into the matter oncerning the inhabitants who feil victims during the fight of Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, and obtained the following information from the French authorities, particularly M. Bellomet, Mayor of Bazeilles, through the obliging mediation of the German civil commissary. According to their official reports, thirty-nine is the total number of killed, wounded, and missing inhabitants of Bazeilles, among whom are counted two bedridden women, three men and three children who were burnt and suffocated, besides one woman and thirty men killed, missing,

BABY-FARMING AT MANCHESTER.

At the Manchester Assizes, last Saturday, before Mr. Baron Martin, Frances Rogers, thirty-five, was charged with manslaughter in having, at various times, accomplished the death of several at various times, accomplished the death of several infants by not providing them with the means of infants by not providing them with the means of sustaining life. Mr. West, Q.C., and Mr. Taylor were for the prosecution. After the statement by were for the prosecution. After the statement by Mr. West, a young woman named Agnes Murray, from Chorley, deposed that in consequence of an advertisement she had seen in the Manchester Examiner and Times, she had gone to a certain Examiner and Times, she had gone to a certain place in Manchester and informed the prisoner that she was about to have a child. The prisoner, who at that time went under the name of Mrs. Irving, received her baby, and on her calling to see it some months after, the prisoner showed her a baby which she did not believe to be hers. The baby was very much emaciated.

Police-Constable Haslam deposed that on Sun-

Police-Constable Haslam deposed that on Sun Police-Constable Haslam deposed that on SunPolice-Constable Haslam deposed that on Sunday afternoon, March 12, he went to a house in
Knightley-street. The prisoner opened the door
and gave the name of Rogers. She said that Mr.
Rogers was away from home. He then went
through the lobby into the kitchen, leaving a constable at the front door. Witness saw in the
kitchen a boy about nine years of age, whom
the prisoner said was her son, nursing a
baby about nine months old. He asked whe the
baby belonged to, and she said to a young woman
whose name she believed was Gallagher. Witness then asked how much she received a week for
nursing it, and she said 4s. He then asked if she
had any more children; and, after some hesitation, she said she had one more, and it was up
stairs. He directed the prisoner to go up stairs
before him. In a back room he found a little girl
seven or eight years of age lying upon some straw. stairs. He did to the found a little girl before him. In a back room he found a little girl before him. In a back room he found a little girl between or eight years of age lying upon some straw. The prisoner said the girl belonged to a distant relation of hers. A female infant child, about eight weeks old, was lying on the straw beside the girl. The prisoner said she had got the baby to nurse on the previous Tuesday, from a young woman whose name she did not know. She added that she was paid 5s. a week for it. The children were partly covered over by a dirty damp blanket, which smelt very bad, and by a dirty skirt. The straw upon which they were lying also smelt bad. The baby was dressed in a couple of skirts. The only article in the room was a tin box, which he found contained two skirts. The box and skirts were afterwards. the room was a the box, which he total contained two skirts. The box and skirts were afterwards claimed by Miss Bennett. Witness then went into a back room. There was a handful of dirty straw in the room, but nothing else. In the front bed-room, which he then entered, he found nothing but an old torn parasol. Witness asked the bed-room, which he then entered, he found nothing but an old torn parasol. Witness asked the prisoner where she slept, and she said on the sofa in the parlour down stairs. Witness went with the prisoner into the parlour, where he found James Edwards. He was sitting upon a couch in his shirt sleeves. There was a jug and a glass containing beer on a table before him, and a photograph of him was upon the mantelpiece. Witness then went into the cellar. He found a number of disty angles and some straw under the window. with mapkins and some straw under the window. Whilst witness was examining the napkins the prisoner went to the opposite corner of the cellar, stooped down, and commenced to fumble with something, and remained in that position for a minute or so. Witness asked her what she minute or so. Witness asked her what she was doing. At that moment a very offensive smell came from that part of the cellar. The prisoner turned round with some old napkins and a bag in her hand. Witness requested her to put down the bag and napkins, and she asked to be allowed to take the bag back, which, she said, belonged to a coal-yard in the next street. Witness declined to coal-yard in the next street. Witness declined to allow her to go, upon which the prisoner became very uneasy. The constable directed her to go up stairs and get a candle. She went up stairs and desired to be allowed to go out. Witness would not allow her to do so; and, having got a candle, returned with her to the cellar and searched it, but found no him. He returned with the vision of the control of the co but found no hing. He returned with the prisoner to the kitchen and went to search a chest of drawers. She went to a cupboard on the opposite soner to the kitchen and went to search a chest of drawers. She went to a cupboard on the opposite side of the apartment, and witness saw the prisoner fumbling with her dress. He took hold of her and drew from under her dress the dead body of a male child. He said, 'Now, missus, what about this?'' and she replied, "Oh, dear! I know nothing about it." Witness took the prisoner and Edwards to Livesey-street police station. When up stairs in the prisoner's house witness asked her where the child was that she had been nursing in the previous week, and she replied that the mother had taken it away. Witness then asked prisoner how she got the children, and she answered by advertising in the newspapers in the name of Irving. in the name of Irving.

Mr. Royle, assistant of Dr. Royle, surgeon, said he was called in to see the child of Murray, and found it in a comatose state, very much reduced in the face, nose pinched, eyes sunk, and the pupils much contracted, and pulse almost gone. He asked what had been given it, and was told barley-water, milk, and brandy, which was told barley-water. the papits much contained, and printing the papits much contained at the saked what had been given it, and was good. He asked what had been given it, and was told barley-water, milk, and brandy, which was proper treatment. He thought there was no two hours' life in the child. The cause of these appearances was want of proper nourishing food. There was no natural disease, and the child recovered. It did not weigh \(\delta\) lb. It ought to have weighed 7 lb. or 8 lb., and it now weighed 11 lb.

Dr. Royle said the child had no doubt also suf-fered from opium, given it to allay the pangs of

fered from opium, given it to have hunger.

Mr. Cox, surgeon, saw the body of the dead child. It was about seven months old, and had been dead about ten days. It was not emaciated. In the stomach he found traces of opium. He believed the child died from convulsions caused by improper feeding. He had seen the girl two months and the boy six months old, and the latter was much emaciated, but the former not so much.

He attributed this to improper feeding.

Robert Mordaunt, a chemist, said he had known
the prisoner from four to six weeks before her
apprehension and the carry day for apprehension, and she came every day for

Kate Gallagher said she had a male child on May 13, and took it to the prisoner in consequence of an advertisement, and agreed to give her 5s. a After week for its maintenance and nursing. After being there a few weeks she went to see it, and, seeing it did not look well, took it to a physician, who said the child was ill through not being

properly nourished. He told the witness to use great care, and not to give it any medicine; but if she gave it anything, it had better be cod-liver oil. She visited it afterwards, and found it looking better; but in February it was looking badly, and she did not visit it again till she saw it in the

workhouse. The child was doing well now.
Thomas Longrigg said he went to the prisoner's house on Dec. 13, and saw three children-a boy a girl, and an infant-in a drawer on the

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of manslaughter in each case. Baron Martin seutenced the prisoner to penal servitude for twenty years.

AN INTERESTING DOG CASE.

An action, "Hallett v. Booth," for a valuable dog, was tried, at Croydon, before Mr. Baron Bramwell, on Tuesday, Mr. G. W. Harrison was for the plaintiff; Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. Thomas for the defendant.

The plaintiff is the husband of Lady Selwyn, wider of the let Lord Luxies who lived at Rich.

wido w of the late Lord Justice, who lived at Richmond, and had the dog presented to her by a lady named Reed, who bad it when a puppy and brought it up, and it was clearly proved that this was within the last two years, so that the dog is not now quite two years old, and as it was admitted that the dog in question was the same dog which that the dog in question was the same dog which Lady Selwyn had, this fact was decisive of the

The case for the defendant, who had found the dog in April last and had kept it ever since, was that it was a dog he had in 1864 and lost in 1867, that it was a dog he had in 1804 and 1881 in 1807, so that he claimed it as a dog seven years old, whereas it was proved beyond a doubt that it was not quite two years old. The whole history of the dog was proved in court. A young lady, name Roberts, who had lived with Mrs. Reed as nursery Roberts, who had lived with Mrs. Reed as nursery governess, took an interest in the dog when it was a puppy, and was the person who chiefly attended to it, and she appeared as a witness and proved that it had grown up under her care less than two years ago, and a man of much skill in dogs, one "Bill George," as he is called among dog-fanciers, stated that he was positive the dog was not above two years old. But there was a witness of much greater force and weight than any one else, and that was the dog himself, who, at the instance of the learned Judge, was called into court, and whose evidence, in the mind of into court, and whose evidence, in the mind of every impartial person, at once decided the cause. He is a noble animal—a fine large Labrador dog, jet black, but with white chest and paws, with a magnificent head and a most intelligent countenance, lively, animated, and affectionate Although he had been in the custody of the defendant ever since April, and had left Mrs. Reed's long before, yet the moment he saw the young lady who had attended to him he showed the most lively signs of recognition, he whined and struggled to get at her, and his dumb but unbiassed testi-mony at once decided the case. In vain after this did Mr. Booth swear point blank that it was his dog, the dog he lost in 1867; in vain did the wit-nesses support his assertion and swear point blank that the dog was his. It was observed that nesses support his assertion and swear point blank that the dog was his. It was observed that, though the dog no doubt knew him, yet he rather endured his caresses than responded to them, and there was nothing of that yearning, earnest recognition which he showed for the young lady, his early friend; and when, during the evidence for the defendent, his new owner, she went near to the witness-box and looked at him, and spoke his name softly, the animal again whined for her his name softly, the animal again whined for her and tried to get at her; and, though the counsel for the defendant angrily protested against this recognition and insisted upon the lady resuming her seat, the cause was virtually decided, and, after this, evidence and arguments were only a

formal waste of time.

The case for the defence was that the defendant found the dog in April at the railway refreshment-room in Richmond; and, though he did not at first recognise him, yet that afterwards he be-lieved it to be the one he had lost in 1867, resemlieved it to be the one he had lost in 1867, resembling it, he said, in all respects. But he and his witnesses admitted that if the dog was only two years old they must be mistaken. And it is to be observed that, though there was positive evidence for the plaintiff that the dog was only two years old, the defendant did not produce any evidence to contest that point, which, as already pointed out, was in itself conclusive.

At the end of the case which excited great

At the end of the case, which excited great

The learned Baron summed it up in a neat and succinct manner to the jury. He did not know, he said, what they thought of it; but for his own part he confessed it seemed a remarkably clear case. There were the persons who had brought up the dog from its infancy, and who swore positively that it was only two years old. As to this it was impossible they could be mistaken, and if they were believed there was an end of the case; how could a dog two years old have been lost for how could a dog two years old have been lost by the plaintiff five years ago, or be a dog seven years old? It was obviously impossible. It might perchance be a son of the defendant's lost dog (much laughter), but could not possibly be the original dog the defendant had lost. Then there was the recognition, and although no doubt the dog, being a good-natured dog, would know any one with whom it was, yet it was clear he regarded the young lady with a much warmer recognition than any one else. On the whole, he recognition than any one else. On the whole, he did not think that the jury could have much doubt; "and as to the value of the dog," said the learned Baron, patting the lead of the head of the learned. "and as to the value of the dog," said the learned Baron, patting the head of the beast, who sat by him on the bench during the summing up, "I am sure he is worth at least £30, for I know some one who would give that sum for him at this moment

(Much laughter).

The jury instantly found a verdict for the plaintiff, adding that they did not doubt the sincerity of Mr. Booth's evidence.

The learned Baron: Nor do I, gentlemen. No

The learned Baron: Nor do I, gentlemen. No doubt he really believed the dog to be his.

The counsel for the plaintiff applied to have the dog delivered up at once, and the counsel for the defendant at once handsomely assented to this; and accordingly Miss Roberts, the dog's early friend, advanced to claim him, and he bounded to the strength her with lowful recognition and retired. towards her with joyful recognition, and retired with her from the court—an issue of the case which delighted every one present, for the family of Lady Selwyn, who were evidently very much attached to the dog, were all present in court,

eagerly awaiting the result of the case.

A STRANGE RECLUSE.

A STRANGE RECLUSE.

In the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, just issued, an extraordinary case is mentioned in the list of lunatics found under illegal charge. It appears that the commissioners having learned that a gentleman, reputed to be wealthy and about thirty-five years of age, whom they designate Mr. A., had been living for ten years in seclusion at the chief hotel in B., made inquiry, which showed that such a person actually existed, that the manager of the hotel alone had access to him, and that his acts were scarcely consistent with and that his acts were scarcely consistent with sanity. Very soon one of the medical members of santy. Very soon one of the medical members of the board, accompanied by the secretary, paid a visit to the hotel, and made their way up stairs. The doctor, pushing the manager aside, opened a door, and found himself in an inner and perfectly dark room, whence came a voice like that of a man under surprise and in alarm, demanding repeatedly what was the matter. Lights were obtained, and the visitors then saw what was before them. From wall to wall the room was literally blocked up with wall to wall the room was literally blocked up with a mass of furniture and rubbish, from the midst of which emerged the head of a middle-aged and dark-bearded man. A single, tortuous through this lumber led towards him, and doctor had to pick his way over broken glass and crockery, bundles of candles, old clothes, parceis of stale biscuits, and other indescribable rubbish. No fire was in the grate, and, a curtain being drawn across the window, no daylight was visible. Behind a table, covered with bags of stuff, lay Mr. A., on a small, broken-down horsehair sofa closely hemmed in on every side. He was enveloped with a rug, but without any other clothing. His condition was filthy in the extreme; his beard was upwards of 2ft long, the treme; his beard was upwards of 2ft. long, the lower two thirds being inextricably matted with filth and full of vermin. His hair was even more matted and dirtier than the beard, especially on matted and dirtier than the beard, especially on each side over the ears, being in this condition more than a foot in length. On his feet were some pieces of American cloth, under which was an admixture of fifthy rags, paper, and refuse tied with numerous strings about his toes, feet, and ankles, the condition of which was extremely loathsome. He had not washed for years, and, though clothes in abundance were lying about the room, he had made no effort to get them. With all these strange appearances, however, Mr. A. all these strange appearances, however, Mr. A appeared to be perfectly sane, and was able to give a rational account of himself and the reasons appeared to be perfectly sane, and was able to give a rational account of himself and the reasons which had brought him there. The doctor soon ascertained that Mr. A. was possessed not only of large estates, but a life interest in upwards of £100,000; that some ten years ago he had gradually sunk into a nervous condition, which caused him to fancy that people regarded him as a lunate, and he resolved to shut himself up away from the world. Taking rooms at the hotel, he gradually became more determined in his resolve; and then, having made arrangements with the manager, Mr. M., to supply him with food, he changed his residence to the apartments where he was now discovered, and from that time had allowed no one to visit him. From what he said, he would gladly have left his place of seclusion some years since, and he was continually mourning the fact of his being shut out from the world; but the prevailing idea on his mind seemed to be that, to accomplish this, he must have some one to help him, and Mr. M. appears to have offered him no assistance. He was shortly afterwards removed in a cab to the neighbouring asylum, and there placed in a chair in which he appeared unable to sit upright, but cowered down with his head bent over his knees, drawing at the same time a large piece of baize over him, concealing his features, which, when cowered down with his head bent over his knees, drawing at the same time a large piece of baize over him, concealing his features, which, when exposed, were nervously agitated. Upon his hair bing cut, he begged earnestly that no one might be allowed to see it, or the old rags with which he had covered himself. He was afterwards placed in a bath, where he proceeded to cleanse himself vigorously, and then, being put to bed, some warm brandy and water was given bed, some warm brandy and water was given him. Although he at first refused to take proper food, he gave way very soon to the advice of those under whose care he was placed, and expressed his great desire to aid in any means which might be adopted for endeavouring to restore power and motion to his stiffened joints. After he had been under medical treatment some time, and it was found that he was in no way insane, Mr. A. was allowed to leave the asylum, he being exceedingly anxious to go out into the world again. It is not stated whether proceedings of any sort were taken against M., the manager of the hotel.

LONDON POLICE COURTS.

ROBBING LODGINGS.—At Marylebone, on Monday, a lady-like, well-dressed native of Germany, day, a lady-like, well-dressed native of Germany, who refused to give her name, age, and address, was brought before Mr. D'Eyncourt, on remand, charged with stealing a gold watch, chain, and glasses, worth £12, from one person, and a pair of sheets, worth £13s., from another. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, a widow, stated that on April 17 she was lodging at No. 29, Duke-street, Manchester-square, when the prisoner was lodging in the same house, sleeping in the bedroom next to the one occupied by the prospectivity. Witness left the same house, sleeping in the bedroom next to the one occupied by the prosecutrix. Witness left her room at five minutes to ten in the morning, leaving her gold watch, with its appendages, on the dressing-table. An hour later the things were gone. During the time the prisoner had come down stairs and left the house. Mrs. Lyall, landlady of the house in question, said the prisoner was lodging with her when the prosecutrix's watch was stolen. The prisoner gave witness her name, but she had forgotten it. On the morning of April 17 the prisoner came into the kitchen soon after half-past ten, and said that she was going into the City to see the Consul, and should return in two or three hours. She never came back. There were two other persons in the house. back. There were two other persons in the house; they came down stairs a quarter of an hour later. Mary Ann Griffin, who was servant to the last witness when the robbery was committed, saw the prisoner last Monday in Marlborough-street, and pointed her out to her father, who, in the presence of the prisoner, recommended her to fetch a police-man. The prisoner said, "Oh! dear no; I'll go with you where you want me to go. What do you want with a policeman?" The prisoner said she did not remember witness. She went to Dukestreet, but declared she had never lived in the house, and she knew nothing of the watch. The prisoner was searched at the police station, and

the sheets mentioned in the charge were four d concealed beneath her clothes. Mrs. E. Carel, concealed beneath her clothes. Mrs. E. Carel, widow, of No. 4, St. Petersburg-place. Bayswater, stated that, on July 17, the prisoner engaged a bed-room in her house. She went away, and, returning about an hour later, asked to be allowed to go up stairs to change her Garibaldi. In about half an hour she came down stairs and went out, telling the prosecutrix she would return in the evening. Soon afterwards a detective came to the house with the sheets produced. The prisoner, who denied the charges, was committed for trial. who denied the charges, was committed for trial.

Trades' Unions and Friendly Societies. At Marlborough street, on Wednesday, Jonathan Melbourne, Walter Platt, J. W. Godfrey, J. Davis, Edward Gooch, Samuel Watts, and Thomas Nicholson, carpenters and joiners, appeared before Mr. Mansfield on an adjourned summons taken out by William Abley, on behalf of himself and others, the general trustees and executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, for refusing to pay over from the Running Horse branch, Davies-street, to the Builders' Arms branch, King's-cross, the sum of £5, on an order duly signed by the executive council. Mr. Macdonald attended to support the summons; Mr. Besley appeared for the defence. TRADES' UNIONS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. summons; Mr. Besley appeared for the defence. Mr. Macdonald said the society, which consisted of upwards of 10,000 members, and disbursed during the year about £10,000, was established for the purpose of assisting members seeking employment, to replace loss from disease, to furnish ployment, to replace loss from disease, to turnish them with coals, to assist them to emigrate, and for similar benevolent objects. It had been settled that societies instituted on such a basis, and governed by printed or written rules, should and governed by printed or written rules, should not be deemed illegal. Under the 24th secnot be deemed linegal. Under the 24th section of the Friendly Societies Act it was declared that if any officer should by false representation obtain possession, or having possession of money belonging to the society should withhold it, then certain proceedings might be taken. His contention was that this society, being a friendly society, came under the protection of the Friendly Societies Act. The only way to judge whether a society was a friendly society or a trade union was by its rules. This was the dictum of the superior Judges before whom cases in point had been tried, and he now put in the registered rules of the society to show that its character was what he represented to show that its character was what he represented it to be. Mr. Besley was there to resist the order. The Court, however, could not interfere, as the society was a trades union. Having heard the evidence, Mr. Mansfield said he found the rules not very clear, but there were one or two which were inconsistent with the assertion that the society was only a friendly society and not a were inconsistent with the assertion that the society was only a friendly society, and not a trade union. In the table of benefits he found this:—"For leaving employment satisfactory to branch or executive council, los." Now, this could only be explained—the "leaving employment satisfactory to branch or executive council"—on reasons understood by trade unions. In addition to this, he found another rule which prescribed the course to be taken when disputes arose between branches of the same society. For the two reasons that he considered the society was a trade union, and not a friendly society, and that the complainant's remedy was in another direc-tion, he should dismiss the summons.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.—At the Thames Police Court, Mary Ann Deddun, aged thirty-one, was charged on remand with attempting to commit self-destruction. On the night of Saturday the prisoner jumped from the Globe bridge over the Regent's Canal, in the Mile-End-road, into the water. She was recovered much exhausted, and received medical attention. Her husband, who stated he was manager of a public-house at Ilford, in Essex, said she was very fond of drink. The prisoner, who offered no defence, was ordered to find bail to keep the peace for two months.—Eliza Towers, aged twenty-nine years; Mary Shaw, twenty-eight; and Mary M'Cauber, twenty-three, were charged with attempting to commit suicide at the New Gravel-lane swivel-bridge over the London Dock. A police-con-ATTEMPTED SUICIDES .- At the Thames Police bridge over the London Dock. A police-constable has been for some time past stationed on the bridge day and night to prevent women in a state of intoxication committing suicide. They were remanded for a wesk.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—F. J. COOPER, Danbury, wine merchant—D. THE O'DONOGHUE, 85. James 's-street, Member of Parliament—Rev. J. M. ASON, Bishopstoke—G. CAKTER. Rochester-row, Westminster, cheesemonger.

BANKRUPTS.—E. BENTOTE: Hyndman-street, Old Kentroad, cocoa-nut mat manufacturer—R. FARMER, 8t. Johnstreet, Clerkenwell. Ironmonicer—A. HEADERSON, Maidavals, nursery man—W. 8. PAGE, Manchester-square, solictoratively and the street, Clerkenwell. Formonicer—A. HEADERSON, Maidavals, nursery man—W. 8. PAGE, Manchester-square, solictor—bridge, travelling draper—B. HUGHES and R. WHITE, Burton-on-Trent. coachbuilders—W. HUGHES, Liverpool, Leeds, cardmaker—E. SAYERS, Brighton, baker—W. STKIGKSON, Lincoln, foundryman's labourer—W. WILLIAMS, Gwalchmai, draper.

SUCTOR SEQUESTRATIONS—J. MACPHERSON, Cairnbark, taxman—W. MARTIN, Inverneas, vintaer—J. BLACK, Kirkcaldy, zlass merchant—T. HOOD, Mofat and Glasgow, photographer—W. BROWN, Avton—P. SCOTT and W. B. SMEUN, Dundee, merchant—T. MARR, Letth, builder—J. SMITH, Airdrie, miller—T. MARR, Letth, builder—J.



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